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IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

December 29th, 1829.

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary of War, made to the House of Representatives, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1828, upon the subject of the claims of the State of Massachusetts for certain services rendered during the late war, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Attest :

WALTER LOWRIE, *Secretary.*

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA CLAIMS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

Transmitting, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th Dec., 1826, a report upon the subject of the

CLAIMS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

FOR CERTAIN SERVICES RENDERED DURING THE LATE WAR.

MAY 10, 1828.—Read, and laid upon the table.

DECEMBER 5, 1828.—Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

May 9, 1828.

SIR : In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th of December, 1826, directing "that the Committee of the Whole House be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to authorize the settlement and payment of the claim of the State of Massachusetts for certain services rendered during the late war ; that the same, with the claim of Massachusetts for military services, be referred to the Secretary of War; and that he be instructed to report to this House what classes, and what amount of said claim, may be allowed and paid, upon the principle and rules which have been applied to the adjustment of claims of other States, for military services, during the late war, and to which the assumed authority of the Governor of that State to control the Militia, and to judge of the necessity of ordering them into service, does not apply ; and also, if any parts of said claim are disallowed, to state the reasons for which the same are rejected ;" I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a copy of my instructions to the Third Auditor, marked A, and his report, with accompanying documents, marked B, in fulfilment of the duty assigned me by the above resolution.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

December 22d, 1826.

SIR : The House of Representatives having resolved "that the Committee of the Whole House be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to authorize the settlement and payment of the claim of the State of Massachusetts for certain services rendered during the late war ; that the same, with the claim of Massachusetts for military services, be referred to

the Secretary of War; and that he be instructed to report to this House what classes, and what amount of said claim may be allowed and paid, upon the principle and rules which have been applied to the adjustment of claims of other States for military services, during the late war, and to which the assumed authority of the Governor of that State to control the Militia, and to judge of the necessity of ordering them into service does not apply; and also, if any parts of said claim are disallowed, to state the reasons for which the same are rejected;" the examination of those claims, preliminary to the performance of the duty assigned to the Secretary of War, is referred to the Third Auditor. The whole claim, in all its parts, must be prepared. It will then be subjected to the following classification:

1st. Embracing all the items not warranted by the principles of adjustment adopted in settling similar claims made by other States.

2d. All the items embraced by such principles.

3d. Subdivide this classification by noticing what portion resulted from calls made by the Executive of Massachusetts, and those by Militia officers, without the sanction of the Executive; and note whether the calls made by the Executive of Massachusetts were spontaneous, or made in compliance with calls made by the Executive of the United States; and in either case, whether he consented or refused to subject them to the authority of the Government of the United States; adding, in every case of the calls, the circumstances, as far as they can be ascertained by the documents leading thereto.

As this claim has already in part been investigated by the Third Auditor, and some progress made in ascertaining the amount of this claim, so much thereof as is applicable to the duties now enjoined may be considered as performed.

I have the honor, &c.

JAMES BARBOUR.

PETER HAGNER, Esq.

Third Auditor.

B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, 30th January, 1828.

SIR: I have the honor, in relation to the claim of the State of Massachusetts, to inform you, that, agreeably to the directions contained in your letter to me of the 22d December, 1826, reciting a resolution on the subject, passed by the House of Representatives, the claim has been examined, and, as nearly as it has been found practicable, classified conformably to those directions, and I now send you statements exhibiting the result, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, and also a synopsis of the whole claim, marked H.

These statements severally show, as well as could be derived from the vouchers, the aggregate of the charges, in respect of each particular call of the Militia into service, and by whom, or under what authority, the same was made; and the documents explaining at whose instance every such call took place, and the circumstances occasioning it, are therein either fully set forth, or the purport of them related.

General remarks, in relation to the deductions enumerated in the statements, are appended to the synopsis; and lest particular explanation concerning them may be deemed necessary, the rough notes in detail, made on the examination of the vouchers, and contained in books numbered from 1 to 12 inclusive, are herewith transmitted. These should be returned to this office, when done with, there being no copies thereof, nor any other means of supplying their places than could be obtained by a re-examination of those very numerous vouchers. The immensity of the labor attending the investigation of the claim, and its preparation in the mode required, may in some degree be judged of from these notes; but they convey a very imperfect idea of the time necessarily occupied in collecting, from such an extensive mass of items, those applicable to each distinct call, especially in the scattered state in which these were, and in dissecting, as had to be done in numerous instances, a voucher into a variety of parts. I notice this, to account for the apparent great length of the period this business has been on hand.

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Secretary of War.

(A.)

GUARDS.

A Statement applicable to such items in the claim of the State of Massachusetts, as relate to expenditures consequent on calls of militia into service, (for guard duty,) under the authority given to several Major Generals of Militia by a general order, issued by the Adjutant General of the State, by direction of the State Executive, on the 16th June, 1814, an extract of which follows: "The constant alarm excited and kept up by the predatory course of warfare lately adopted on our sea-board, renders it necessary that guards should be kept up at some of the places, those, particularly, exposed by having quantities of shipping lying therein. To facilitate the execution of such a purpose, and to render the necessary aid as prompt and efficacious as possible, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs me to signify it to you as his pleasure, that you furnish to every town, whose situation, from the present pressure of the war, is exposed to surprise and immediate danger, such military force, and more especially such guards by night, as its peculiar situation and circumstances require."

Guard at Scituate.

From the 28th of June to the 5th November, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$1,285 61
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	180	51
Do.	use of arms	-	36	07

Admissible..

Deduct overpayments, &c.	-	-	16 50	
rations reduced	-	-	59 22	
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	34 00	
			<hr/>	326 60
				<hr/> 959 01

At the instance of the committee of defence of the town of Scituate, Lieut. Col. Turner, by letter dated June 24, 1814, applied to Major General N. Goodwin for a permanent guard, the inhabitants having been in a state of constant alarm by reason of the repeated appearance of the enemy's vessels in or near the harbor. Agreeably thereto, General Goodwin on the same day issued a division order, pursuant to which the detachment first before mentioned entered on service.

Guard at Cohasset.

From 25th September to 6th November, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$193 37
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	25 10
Do. use of arms	-	-	-	5 00
overpayments	-	-	-	10 95
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	-	8 30
			<hr/>	49 35
				<hr/> 144 02

In relation to this guard, a letter is attached to the pay-roll, of which the following is a copy:

CANTON, *February 9, 1815.*

GENTLEMEN: In the month of September last past, I received an order from the commander-in-chief, to place a gaard at discretion in the town of Cohasset. Thomas Bourn, Esq. and Capt Peter Lothrop, were in Boston, applying for the same. They had called on General Dearborn to furnish one at the expense of the General Government, and he had not given his answer when I left town. My understanding was, that, if they did not succeed with him, they were to write me immediately, and I would then order a sergeant's guard, which I considered necessary. They state that they expected an order would be left with my son in Boston: had they informed me of their application failing with General Dearborn, I should have issued the order, as I consider the guard they have kept was necessary for their safety.

I am, with respect and esteem, yours,

ELIJAH CRANE,
Major General 1st Division.

To the Hon. the BOARD OF WAR, *Boston.*

At Plymouth.

Four detachments, commencing 20th June, and ending the 6th November, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$4,144 34
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Deduct payments for clothing	-	512 50	
Do. use of arms	-	97 21	
overpayments	-	23 98	
Deduct rations reduced	-	205 74	
miscellaneous accounts	-	33 40	
		<hr/>	872 83
			<hr/> 3,271 51

These four several detachments were, in succession, called out and discharged by division orders, issued by Major General N. Goodwin, on the 16th and 19th June, 9th July, 21st August, 24th September, 4th and 19th October, and 5th November, 1814. No explanations of the reasons are furnished. During the entire period of their service, a Lieutenant and 22 men of the United States' Army were stationed at the Gurnet fort in Plymouth harbor; and, in addition thereto, from the 4th of August to the end of October, two detachments of militia, (in service of, and paid and supplied by, the United States,) one consisting of a Lieutenant and 18 non-commissioned officers and privates of artillery, and the other of a Lieutenant, Ensign, and 40 non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry, were also stationed there. From the 19th September to the 19th October, there was, too, in service at Plymouth, a large militia force, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Caleb Howard.

At Duxbury.

Four detachments, commencing June 25, and ending November 7, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$2,877 76
Deduct payments for clothing	-	356 93	
do. use of arms	-	67 33	
overpayments	-	25 99	
rations reduced	-	130 53	
excess of rations	-	29 80	
miscellaneous accounts	-	161 73	
		<hr/>	772 31
			<hr/> 2,105 45

These detachments appear to have been successively called out and discharged, under division orders of Major General N. Goodwin, issued on the 16th and 19th June, 1st and 20th July, 21st August, 19th October, and 5th November, 1814. After the first of them had been some time on duty, viz: on the 4th July, 1814, a letter appears to have been addressed to the General by the Chairman of the committee of safety of the town of Duxbury, designating the stations at which the committee wished to have sentinels placed, and requesting that the officer might be directed to comply with the regulations of the committee; and this is the only application appearing to have been made by the town to the General, in relation to these detachments.

In consequence of applications to General Dearborn on behalf of the citizens of Duxbury and Cohasset, who were desirous of having small forces stationed for the defence of those towns, and of anticipated similar applications from other places, he wrote to the State Adjutant General, on the 12th August, 1814, a letter, of which a copy will be found at the end of this statement, and whereto no reply appears to have been made.

At Kingston.

Three detachments, commencing 25th June, and ending 3d Nov. 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 427 50
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	59 75
do. use of arms	-	-	-	11 95
overpayments	-	-	-	2 18
rations reduced	-	-	-	21 96
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	-	5 00
				<hr/> 100 84
				<hr/> 326 66

These detachments appear to have been called out and discharged pursuant to division orders issued by Major General N. Goodwin, on the 23d June, 1st July, and 21st August, and 26th October, 1814. Whether or not any application was made to him by the town for them, does not appear.

At Rochester.

Four detachments, commencing 24th June, and ending 22d October, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 2,208 38
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	288 96
do. use of arms	-	-	-	57 40
overpayments	-	-	-	27 41
rations reduced	-	-	-	114 69
excess of rations	-	-	-	4 20
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	-	15 00
				<hr/> 507 66
				<hr/> 1,700 72

For calling out and discharging these detachments, Major General N. Goodwin appears to have issued division orders on the 22d June, 17th July, 10th August, 16th September, and 17th October, 1814. And the first and third of those orders required that the Ensign, one sergeant, one corporal, and fifteen privates, should mount guard at the harbor of Mattepois; and that the remaining sergeant, corporal, and nine privates, should perform like duty at Sippicum harbor.

Prior to the first call, an application appears to have been made to the General, of which the following is a copy :

ROCHESTER, June 19, 1814.

SIR: By the request of the inhabitants of Mattaposset, I take the liberty to address you, having previously wrote to Colonel Washburn, and received no answer. Our request is, if consistent with your orders, to have some assistance by a detachment from the militia of this regiment. Our situation is this: The British ships are almost all the time in the Vineyard Sound. The Nimrod has appeared in our harbor, destroyed Wareham, and threatens destruction to this place. We have forborne calling for men as long as possible; but the case now becomes serious, and, without some assistance, we shall fall a sacrifice to our enemy. The militia and inhabitants of this

place have been under arms for some time, and are almost exhausted with fatigue. Mr. Gideon Barstow, the bearer, can give you all the information.

With due obedience, sir,

I remain your humble servant,

DANIEL B. LORING, *Captain.*

Major General Goodwin.

June 22.—Ordered one sergeant, one corporal, and fifteen privates, for the above harbor.

N. GOODWIN, *Maj. Gen.*

At Wareham.

Two detachments, commencing 24th June, and ending 28th October, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$1,188 92
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	170 67	
do use of arms	-	-	34 13	
overpayments	-	-	2	
rations reduced	-	-	53 11	
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	5 70	
			<hr/>	263 63
				<hr/> 925 29

Division orders for calling out and discharging these detachments, appear to have been issued by Major General N. Goodwin, on the 20th and 21st June, 14th July, and 26th October, 1814. In a letter addressed by Curtis Tobey and Bartlett Murdock to General Goodwin, dated 14th June, 1814, and asking, on behalf of the inhabitants of Wareham, for assistance, it is represented that, on the 13th of that month, the enemy came into Wareham, and made considerable havoc, having set fire to a factory, and burnt several vessels, and then returned aboard their shipping, before any force against them could be collected.

At Fairhaven.

Three detachments, commencing 10th July, and ending 8th October, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$311 66
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	43 87	
do use of arms	-	-	8 79	
overpayments	-	-	4 34	
rations reduced	-	-	15 87	
excess of rations	-	-	3 60	
			<hr/>	76 47
				<hr/> 235 19

These detachments are expressed, at the head of the rolls, to have been guards stationed at Scouticut Neck, in Fairhaven, by order of Lieut. Colonel Lincoln.

No other information concerning them is furnished, than is afforded by the communications between Lieut. Colonel Lincoln and General Goodwin, introduced in another statement, relative to militia in service at New Bedford and Fairhaven. Corporal Aikin's detachment appears to have been on duty at the same place, and for six days of the same period of that of Sergeant Pope; and, during the whole time of service of both detachments, other militia were in service at Fairhaven, as well as United States' troops.

At Westport.

A detachment from the 18th June to 23d August, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 767 63
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	88 00
do use of arms	-	-	-	17 60
rations reduced	-	-	-	35 37
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	-	73 00
				<hr/> 213 97
				<hr/> 553 66

Lieut. Colonel Lincoln has certified, on the muster roll, that this detachment was stationed at the harbor in Westport, by his order. For further information, see his communications, before referred to, which contain all that is furnished.

At Dartmouth.

Three detachments, commencing 18th June, and ending 12th August, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 1,062 05
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	150 51
do use of arms	-	-	-	29 27
overpayments	-	-	-	9 83
rations reduced	-	-	-	52 29
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	-	3 84
				<hr/> 245 74
				<hr/> 816 31

These detachments are represented on the rolls to have been guards stationed by order of Lieut. Col. Lincoln on Ricketson's Neck, in Dartmouth. The detachment commanded by Lieutenant Howland is stated to have been stationed at Dartmouth; and Lieut. Col. Lincoln has certified that the services were performed. At the head of the pay-roll, this detachment is said to have been a guard ordered out on an alarm, and continued and detached under division orders of 21st June, 1814. During the time it was in service, (save the first three days,) the detachments commanded by Sergeants Craw, Whelden, and Gifford, were, in succession, also on duty, as is previously shown. The only other information furnished in relation to these detachments, is to be found in the communications of Lieut. Col. Lincoln, before alluded to.

At Barnstable. Yarmouth, Sandwich, Brewster, and Harwich.

Sundry detachments, commencing 17th July, and ending 11th Nov. 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 1,796 54
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	255 75
do use of arms	-	-	-	50 62
overpayments	-	-	-	2 46
rations reduced	-	-	-	93 75
				<hr/> 402 58
				<hr/> 1,393 96

On the 5th July, 1814, Major General N. Goodwin, to whom applications for guards appear to have been made by the towns of Barnstable and Sandwich, issued a division order, directing a detachment to be made and posted by Brigadier General Lothrop and Major Cobb, as follows, viz: 1

sergeant, 2 corporals, and 12 privates, at Barnstable, Hyannis, and Yarmouth; 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 6 privates, at Brewster and Harwich; and a corporal and 4 privates at Sandwich. General Lothrop, before executing this order, addressed a note to General Goodwin, representing the portion allotted for Barnstable and Yarmouth to be too small to accomplish the intention of the order, and asking to have a larger number of men. General Goodwin, however, in his reply, declined to increase it, deeming it to be sufficient. Notwithstanding this, the items last specified include the pay, rations, &c. of 7 men more than were required by the order.

By a division order, issued on the 20th of October, 1814, Gen. Lothrop was required to discharge all the guards stationed at Yarmouth, and Harwich; and by another order, issued on the 5th November, he was directed to discharge those doing duty at Barnstable and Sandwich.

The inhabitants and proprietors of the town and salt works of Brewster, to prevent the destruction thereof, complied with a call made on the 17th September, 1814, by Captain Baggett, of the British ship *Spencer*, for a contribution of \$4,000; and on the 22d of that month, the guard which had been stationed in that town appears to have been discharged.

At Falmouth.

A detachment from the 1st September to the 1st December, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 906 00
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	82 50	
do. use of arms	-	-	16 50	
rations reduced	-	-	29 70	
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	322 00	
			<hr/>	450 70
				<hr/> 455 30

Application for a guard appears to have been made by the town to General Goodwin, on the 17th August, 1814; and on the 19th he issued a division order, under which this detachment was called out. By another division order, issued on the 28th October, 1814, Captain Jenkins was directed to discharge six of the men, and to keep the remainder on duty a little longer, if he thought them to be wanted; otherwise to discharge the whole.

At Orleans.

A detachment, commencing 15th October, to the 23d November, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 94 64
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	12 80	
do use of arms	-	-	3 20	
overpayments	-	-	4 61	
rations reduced	-	-	4 80	
			<hr/>	21 41
				<hr/> 73 23

Lieut. Col. Jonathan Snow, in a certificate annexed to the roll, states that these sentinels were ordered out by his command. And the performance of the service is verified by a certificate of Captain Henry Knowles, to whose company the men belonged. No other information in relation thereto is furnished.

At Beverly.

Sundry detachments, commencing 14th June, and ending 11th Oct. 1814.			
Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$ 2,259 85
Deduct payments for clothing	-	239 76	
do use of arms	-	44 56	
overpayments	-	13 06	
rations reduced	-	94 05	
excess of rations	-	20	
payments for forage	-	14 66	
		<hr/>	406 29
			<hr/> 1,853 56

These detachments were a succession of guards, consisting of one subaltern, one drummer, one fifer, two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty-four privates, called out in pursuance of division orders, issued by Major General Amos Hovey; the first of them bearing date the 16th June, 1814.

At Beverly and Manchester.

Two detachments, commencing 21st August, and ending 22d October, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$ 1,184 30
Deduct payments for clothing	-	156 02	
do use of arms	-	28 56	
rations reduced	-	43 48	
		<hr/>	228 06
			<hr/> 956 24

On the 11th August, 1814, an order was issued by Major General Amos Hovey, authorizing a guard, to consist of one lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and twenty-four privates, to be stationed at Beverly and Manchester: accordingly, on the 21st August, 1814, the first detachment entered on duty, and continued in service till the 21st September, when it was relieved by the second detachment, which continued in service till the 22d October, 1814.

At Beverly.

A detachment from Col. Dodge's regiment, commencing 22d June, and ending 24th August, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$ 492 38
Deduct payments for clothing	-	59 17	
do use of arms	-	11 80	
overpayments	-	6 14	
rations reduced	-	22 41	
		<hr/>	99 52
			<hr/> 392 86

According to the pay-roll, one lieutenant, one sergeant, one corporal, and seventeen privates, of Capt. Joseph Hooper's company, performed duty as guards, at Beverly, from 3 to 59 days. The only information that has been found to elucidate the character of the service of this guard, is an order issued by Col. Dodge, on the 28th June, 1814, directing Capt. Hooper to order out, for the night of that day, one sergeant and ten privates, and to continue the same until otherwise ordered.

At Newburyport and Plumb Island.

Six detachments, commencing 21st June, 1814, and ending 10th March, 1815.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$ 6,021 39
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	407 89
do use of arms	-	-	78 49
overpayments	-	-	3 42
rations reduced	-	-	158 93
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	2,578 43
			<hr/> 3,227 16
			<hr/> 2,794 23

On the 18th June, 1814, Major General Amos Hovey issued a division order, directing Col. Merrill, without delay, to detach a nightly guard, to consist of one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, one fifer, and twelve privates, to be stationed at such places as would best promote the safety of the town of Newburyport. In obedience to said order, a nightly guard was established on the 21st June, 1814. By a division order, issued on the 22d June, 1814, the guard was increased to 14 privates, and was made permanent, and kept constantly on duty. By another division order, bearing date the 3d October, 1814, the foregoing guard was discontinued; and in lieu thereof, a guard consisting of one subaltern, one sergeant, two corporals, two musicians, and twenty-four privates, was ordered to be stationed on Plumb Island, and such other places as should be deemed, by the Brigadier General, best for the safety of Newburyport and its vicinity. This last mentioned guard was kept up until the 9th December, 1814, when it was, in obedience to a division order of that date, reduced to one sergeant, one corporal, and twelve privates. This guard was kept in service at Fort Phillips, on Plumb Island, until the 10th March, 1815, when it was finally discharged, under a division order of the 3d March, 1815.

At Lynn.

A detachment from Lt. Col. Brimblecom's regiment, commencing 27th June, and ending 16th August, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$400 35
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	47 03
do use of arms	-	-	9 76
overpayments	-	-	0 60
rations reduced	-	-	35 16
			<hr/> 92 55
			<hr/> 307 80

By a division order, issued by Major General Amos Hovey, on the 27th June, 1814, Lt. Col. Brimblecom was directed to furnish, from his regiment, a nightly guard, to consist of one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, one fifer, and twelve privates, and to station them at such places as he should judge would "best protect the inhabitants of Lynn against any attacks from the enemy's boats." The guard was kept up until the 16th August, 1814, when it was discontinued.

At Marblehead.

Detachments commencing 16th June, and ending 5th August 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$1,079 16
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	124 38	
overpayments	-	-	6 65	
rations reduced	-	-	42 87	
			<hr/>	173 90
				<hr/> 905 26

By a division order, issued by Major General Amos Hovey, on the 16th June, 1814, Capt. Prentiss was directed to furnish, from the battalion under his command, a nightly guard, to consist of one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, one fifer, and twelve privates, and to station them at such places as he should judge best for the safety of the town. By a division order, bearing date the 2d July, 1814, it appears that the Committee of Safety in the town of Marblehead" had requested the Major General to increase the guard which had been furnished in pursuance of the order of the 16th June, 1814; and, in accordance with that request, Captain Prentiss was ordered to furnish a guard that should, thereafter, consist of one subaltern, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and twenty-four privates. This last mentioned guard was discontinued on the 5th August, 1814, agreeably to a division order of the 4th August, 1814.

At Salem.

Sundry detachments, commencing 10th June, and ending 5th August, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$1,103 98
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	158 45	
do use of arms	-	-	19 60	
overpayments	-	-	7 19	
rations reduced	-	-	50 25	
			<hr/>	235 49
				<hr/> 868 49

By division orders, issued by Major General Ames Hovey on the 10th and 11th June, 1814, Col. White was directed to furnish a nightly sergeant's guard, for the purpose of keeping "a strict look out, and, in the event of the approach of the enemy's boats, or of the enemy's landing," to give immediate notice thereof." It appears, from a division order, bearing date the 24th June, 1814, that the selectmen and others, of Salem, having represented to the Major General that they were apprehensive that the nightly guards, furnished in pursuance of the division orders of the 10th and 11th June, 1814, were not sufficient to answer the purpose for which they were intended, Col. White was directed, thereafter, to furnish a guard, to consist of one lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and thirty privates, and to station them at such places as he should think best for the security of the town.

The last mentioned guard was discontinued on the 5th August, 1814, agreeably to a division order of the 4th August, 1814.

At Fort Lec.

Two detachments, commencing 9th November, 1814, and ending 7th March, 1815.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$1,082 92	
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	70 00	
do use of arms	-	-	14 00	
overpayments	-	-	2 75	
rations reduced	-	-	25 20	
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	494 12	
			<hr/>	606 07
				<hr/>
				476 85

It appears from a division order, issued by Major General Amos Hovey, on the 8th November, 1814, that Brigadier General Derby was directed to detach, without delay, one corporal and six privates, and to station them in Fort Lee, "for the preservation of the public works and property in said Fort." The first detachment was relieved by the second on the 8th January, 1815; which last mentioned detachment continued in service till the 7th March, 1815, when it was discharged under a division order of the 3d March, 1815.

At Biddeford.

Three detachments, commencing 20th June, and ending 23d September, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$2,085 72	
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	205 06	
overpayments	-	-	26 98	
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	556 52	
			<hr/>	788 56
				<hr/>
				1,297 16

The first of these detachments entered on duty under a brigade order issued by Brigadier General McDonald, on the 20th June, 1814; a few days previous whereto, several companies had been called into service in consequence of an attack by the enemy; the particulars of which are explained in the statement relative to militia called out at alarms.

At the date of this order, the general order of the State Executive, of the 16th of June, 1814, had not reached the Major General of the division whereto these militia belonged, but it appears to have been soon afterward transmitted to him, and he to have issued, on the 28th of June, a division order, requiring that the Brigadier Generals should pay the strictest attention to the mode of conduct marked out in the general order; and that Brigadier General McDonald should, as to the detachment made by his order, direct that the guard be such only as was sufficient for the purposes therein mentioned, and keeping sentries, especially by night, to give the alarm when the danger was approaching.

On the 21st July, Brigadier General McDonald issued another order, for detaching a sergeant and 18 privates, for 30 days, to report to Lieut. Fairfield on the 27th, and when such of the first detachment as had not been previously discharged went off duty.

This second detachment, though by what authority does not appear, was relieved on the 25th August by another similar one, that remained in

service till the 23d September; at about which time, three companies of militia, ordered out for the defence of Saco Harbor by General McDonald, and whose services commenced on the 19th and 20th of that month, are presumed to have arrived.

During the time these guards were on duty, Col. Isaac Lane, of the 33d infantry, appears to have had a detachment of the United States' troops under his command at Saco.

At Kennebunk Port and its vicinity.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$1,440 06
Deduct payments for clothing	-	173 55	
do use of arms	-	34 13	
overpayments	-	7 71	
miscellaneous accounts	-	59 68	
		<hr/>	275 07
			<hr/> 1,164 99

Five detachments, commencing 19th June, and ending 3d October, 1814.

The first of these detachments was called into service by a regimental order of Lieut. Col. John Mitchell, issued on the 19th June, 1814, and, as therein expressed, agreeably to the general order of the 3d July, 1812; and was relieved by the second detachment, under another order issued by him. Major General Ichabod Goodwin commanded the division wherein Kennebunk is situate, and to whom a letter, of which the following is a copy, appears to have been written.

KENNEBUNK, July 4, 1814.

DEAR SIR: The Adjutant General, the week before last, assured me that he would address you on the subject of detaching a number of men, (under the order of 1812) as a guard for the protection of the place. Since that time, we have been in the daily expectation of receiving from you an order to the Colonel of the regiment for that purpose. We have had twenty men on duty for almost three weeks, which we have been obliged to keep and pay at the expense of the two towns. General Brooks said he would write you immediately on the subject.

In haste, yours, &c.

G. W. WALLINGFORD.

ICHABOD GOODWIN, Esq. *Berwick.*

The general order of the State Executive, of the 16th June, 1814, is shown to have been transmitted to General I. Goodwin on the 24th of that month. On the 15th July, 1814, Lieut Col. Mitchell issued a regimental order, calling into service a lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, and sixteen soldiers, to guard the port of Kennebunk, Cape Porpoise, and Wells harbor, for thirty days, and under which the third detachment entered on duty. No division or brigade order is therein referred to, nor is any produced. The fourth detachment was made pursuant to a brigade order, issued on the 22d August, 1814, for the purpose, as therein stated, of taking the place of the men detached, *by order of the Major General*, in July, as a guard for the harbor of Kennebunk, Cape Porpoise, and Wells, and of serving at those posts for thirty days. For the relief of this detachment, the fifth was called out by a regimental order of Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, dated 3d September, 1814.

Henry Clark, of Kennebunk port, in a deposition obtained from him in September, 1814, testifies, that, in the Summer of 1814, in consequence of the attack on the town of Saco, and the destruction of property at that place, by one of the English ships, and the almost daily appearance of the enemy's vessels off Kennebunk port, it was judged necessary, for the safety of that place and the navigation in the river, to have some of the militia ordered out and stationed at the point; that he and Horace Porter, at the request of the inhabitants, made such a representation to the Major General, and requested that soldiers might be immediately ordered out, as an attack was daily expected; that a detachment was made accordingly; and that Oliver Walker and George Wheelwright, with a number of men, were stationed at the point.

At York.

Three detachments, commencing 25th July, and ending 25th Oct. 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	-	\$ 528 71
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	86 25	
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	-	42 12	
				<hr/>	128 37
					<hr/>
					400 34

There are no orders or correspondence produced in relation to the services of these detachments. At the head of the roll, the men are stated to have been detached under three several orders from Major General Ichabod Goodwin, dated 21st July, 20th August, and 18th September, 1814; and, in the subsistence accounts, they are expressed to have been stationed near the entrance of York Harbor.

At Harpswell.

A detachment, commencing 13th, and ending 25th July, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	-	\$ 75 77
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	10 80	
do use of arms	-	-	-	2 20	
overpayments	-	-	-	1 17	
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	-	11 78	
				<hr/>	25 95
					<hr/>
					49 82

Major General King, by a division order, dated 9th July, 1814, directed Brigadier General McCobb to order the above detachment to be made from two companies belonging to Harpswell, and to be stationed at that place until further orders; and, by another like order, dated on the 19th July, he directed its discharge. On the day its services terminated, a company, called out for the defence of Bath and its vicinity, and commanded by Captain Torry, entered on duty, and a sergeant and six privates whereof were ordered to be stationed where the services of this detachment had been performed.

In a letter to the State Adjutant General, from Major General King, dated 8th July, 1814, reference to this detachment is made, as follows:

"The enemy having landed at Harpswell, and taken some stock from the inhabitants, I have ordered a guard from the company doing duty on this river to that place."

His order, it will be seen, was not issued till the following day; and is required not a guard from the company then on duty, but a new detachment.

At Wiscasset, Edgecomb, and Booth Bay, &c.

A detachment, commanded by Sergeant Nathan Clark, from 26th June to 2d July, 1814.	
Do by Sergeant John Fowle, from 26th June to 2d July, 1814.	
Do by Sergeant John Baker, from 27th June to 2d July, 1814.	
Do by Sergeant William Bradley, from 1st Aug. to 5th Aug. 1814.	
Do by Sergeant J. Harrington, from 1st Aug. to 10th Aug. 1814.	
Do by Ensign J. H. Becket, from 26th June to 15th July, 1814.	
Do by Sergeant Frederick Bradford, from 13th Sept. to 6th Oct. 1814.	
Do by Corporal Nathl. Pitcher, from 30th June to 7th July, 1814.	
Do by Corporal Charles Hebner, from 30th June to 15th July, 1814.	
Do by Lieut. John Hunt, from 6th July to 5th Aug. 1814.	
Do by Ensign John McIntyer, from 5th Sept. to 6th Oct. 1814.	

A part of Captain Moses Robinson's company, from 2d June to 25th June, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure - - - -	\$1,918 26
Deduct payments for clothing - -	211 36
do use of arms - -	37 17
overpayments - - - -	16 32
excess of rations - - - -	9 00
miscellaneous accounts - -	230 72
	<hr/>
	504 57
	<hr/>
	1,413 69

The following remarks apply to the three first mentioned detachments at Wiscasset, &c.

On the 24th June, 1814, sundry companies of militia were called out, at and in the vicinity of Wiscasset, on an alarm. For their discharge, except three companies, to be detached by Brigadier General Payson, a division order was issued by Major General King on the 22d of that month, and which directed the discharge of these three companies also, as soon as circumstances would justify. Three companies were accordingly detached, and the rest of the militia discharged. By a brigade order of the 25th June, General Payson directed she immediate discharge of all the troops on duty at Wiscasset, &c. except a sergeant, a corporal, and twelve privates, to keep watch day and night at each of the following places, viz: one at Wiscasset, one at Fowle's Point, one at Booth Bay, and one at the lower end of Squam Island. Under this order the detachments commanded by Sergeants Clark, Fowle, and Baker were made, and the companies were discharged. It does not appear that any guard was then detached for duty at Squam Island. On the 28th June, Major General King issued a division order, directing Brigadier General Payson to

detach two companies for thirty days' service, and to discharge the companies then on service as soon as the detachment should be on duty. One of these companies, commanded by Captain Potter, entered on duty on the 2d July, the day whereon the detachments of Sergeants Clark, Fowle, and Baker appear to have been discharged.

The following remarks apply to the 4th and 5th of the foregoing detachments, commanded by Sergeants Bradley and Harrington.

A company called out for 30 days' service, under command of Captain Potter, went off duty on the 31st July, 1814; and, soon after that period, a detachment of militia, called for by General Dearborn, was received into the United States' service. On the 30th July, 1814, Brig. General Payson appears to have issued a brigade order, wherein, after noticing that the time for which Capt. Potter's company were doing duty would expire on the 31st, Col. Cutter was required to direct it to be discharged, after bringing up to Wiscasset one of the pieces of cannon from Chase's Point, and to try to get a sergeant and six men to volunteer to keep a guard over the other cannon, until the new detachment of three months' men should arrive; or, if he should not succeed in getting volunteers, to order out that number from any company in his regiment: and on the 1st of August, by another brigade order, he directed Col. Cutter to order out a sergeant and six privates, to guard the battery and guns at Wood's wharf for two or three days, unless sooner discharged. Under these orders, the services of the detachments of Sergeants Bradley and Harrington are presumed to have been rendered. By a brigade order of the 9th of August, 1814, Col. Cutter was required to discharge, forthwith, all troops on duty within his regiment, after ordering the guard at Chase's Point to bring up the cannon and apparatus to Wiscasset, and likewise the Quartermaster's stores.

The following remarks apply to the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of the foregoing detachments, commanded by Ensign J. H. Becket, Sergeant Fred. Bradford, and Corporals Nathaniel Pitcher and Charles Hebner, and Lieutenant John Hunt.

In the statement as to militia called out at alarms, an entry and remarks will be found relative to a company stationed at Friendship from the 21st to the 25th of June, 1814, under the command of Captain Simon Parker. The detachment of Ensign Becket appears to have been made from that company, and to have commenced its services on the next following day; and, on the muster-roll, Lieut. Colonel Samuel Thatcher has certified that the officer and men were authorized to do the duty by his order of the 21st June, (whereto reference is made in the remarks before alluded to,) and by consultation with him. On the rolls of the detachments of Corporals Pitcher and Hebner, there are also certificates of Lieut. Colonel Thatcher, showing that the services of these detachments were, too, authorized by him; but no explanatory evidence from him, as to the cause of calling out any of these detachments, has been furnished.

Major General King, on the 27th June, appears to have issued a division order, directing Brig. General Payson to detach not exceeding twenty men from Col. Thatcher's regiment, with a lieutenant, as guards for the frontier, of that regiment, and to discharge the company then out as soon as the detachment should be on duty, should it not have been previously discharged.

A regimental order of Lieut. Col. Thatcher, dated on the 6th July, refers to a brigade order issued on the 28th June, and puts the detachment

made pursuant thereto under the command of Lieut. Hunt, for 30 days, to serve as guards or patrols, and be stationed by him at such places as he should consider most proper for defending and guarding the several rivers and harbors within the limits of the regiment, and directs him to dismiss the men at the expiration of the thirty days. The services of this detachment commenced, it will be seen, on the 6th of July; and no reason is assigned why the detachments of Ensign Becket and Corporal Hebner, instead of being then discharged, agreeably to General King's order, were continued in service nine days longer.

The following remarks apply to the 11th detachment, commanded by Ensign John McIntyer.

The services of this detachment do not appear to have been authorized or sanctioned, either by Major General King or Brigadier General Payson. The detachment is expressed, at the head of the rolls, to have been made under a regimental order of Lieut. Colonel Samuel Thatcher, and he has certified on the muster-roll that the services were performed by his order.

The following remarks apply to the 12th or last of the foregoing detachments, being part of Capt. Moses Robinson's company.

According to the rolls, eight of the men were in service eight days, six others thirteen days, seven others seventeen days, seven others twenty-four days, and the captain twelve days—the period beginning on the 2d, and ending on the 25th June, 1814. The subsistence account, however, expresses the period to have commenced on the 22d June, and to have terminated on the 13th July, 1814; and this, most probably, is the correct one, as, at the head of the muster-roll, the detachment is said to have been made under the general order of July 3d, 1812, and a regimental order for enforcing it, dated 21st June, 1814, "the enemy then being on the coast," and which none of the other documents show to have been the case so early as the 2d June, 1814.

Lieut. Col. Thatcher has certified that the detachment was, in his opinion, necessary, and properly ordered out; and that he was convinced the men did their duty.

In a note in the column of remarks on the muster-roll, the men are said to have been detached under the general order of 3d July, 1812, and kept in service under the regimental order of 21st June, 1814, "until they were relieved by detachments made under brigade orders." By whom they were ordered out does not appear, and no brigade order for their relief can be found recorded in the brigade order book; nor are there produced the rolls of any detachment by which they were relieved, unless it be the one commanded by Lieut. Hunt, before specified, which entered on duty on the 7th July, nearly a week previous to the termination of their services.

At Camden.

A detachment, commanded by Ensign Joseph Hall, from 26th June to 31st July, 1814.

Do. do. Lieut. Hanford, from 5th August to 19th August, 1814.

Do. of Captain Kinney's company, from 21st July to 10th August, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$950 50	
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	104 69		
do. use of arms	-	-	3 15		
overpayments	-	-	14 46		
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	198 83		
				<hr/>	
				321 13	629 37

The following remarks apply to the first of the above-mentioned detachments.

On the roll of the first detachment, Lieut. Col. Erastus Foote has certified, that the troops therein mentioned, were called out under the general order of July 3d, 1812, there being imminent danger of invasion, and stationed at Camden harbor, as guards, at the request of the civil magistrates and selectmen of Camden. As to the services for the month of July, 1814, it appears that Major Gen. King, in a letter to the State Adjutant General, dated 27th June, 1814, wrote as follows: "General Payson forwarded to me, this day, a letter from Col. Foote: three companies, on the first alarm, were ordered out by Col. Foote, and discharged, with the exception of forty-five men. I shall direct the discharge of twenty-five more, which, I think, will leave to that section of the country about their proportion." And that, in a division order, issued by Gen. King, on the day of the date of that letter, Gen. Payson was required to direct a detachment from Lieut. Col. Foote's regiment, of twenty men, under a Lieutenant, for thirty days, to serve as guards or patrols, at such places as Col. Foote might direct; and, for carrying this order into effect, brigade orders appear to have been issued, and under which the services in July were performed.

The following remarks apply to the second of the foregoing detachments, commanded by Lieut. Hanford.

This detachment appears to have been made by a brigade order, issued by Lieut. Col. Foote, on the 6th of August, in pursuance, as therein expressed, of a brigade order of the previous day, directing a detachment for the State service, for thirty days, of a Lieutenant, a sergeant, a drummer, and twenty privates, to be stationed at the parapet at Camden harbor. And amongst the documents, there is a letter relating to it, of which the following is a copy:

DIVISION ORDERS, 11th DIVISION.

BATH, *August 13th*, 1814.

Brig. Gen. PAYSON :

SIR: Your letter, under date the 10th inst., came to hand this day. I notice what you say in relation to the guard at Camden, having wrote the Commander in Chief, some time since, on the subject of a guard at that place; and, not having received any reply, under existing circumstances, there would not be a propriety in continuing of it, particularly as the Justices, and other inhabitants there, think a large proportion of the men can be dispensed with. You will, therefore, on receipt of this letter, order the guard at Camden to be discharged. When the Justices of the Peace and other inhabitants will take the responsibility on themselves, I think there should not be any interference, except in the case of invasion or imminent danger, on the part of the military. The number of men considered necessary to do the duty of guards, on the part of the magistrates and other citizens of Camden, is not beyond the number that may be furnished by the town, as a watch by night. In the day time, every man, almost, in the town can do the

duty as well as the guards themselves, from their particular situation. You will forward to Col. Foote a copy of this letter, with your order, and believe me,

Respectfully, your obed't. servant,
W. KING.

Jos. F. WINGATE,
A. D. C. and O. Officer 11 Div.

And under a regimental order, dated 18th August, 1814, referring to this division order, the detachment was discharged.

The following remarks apply to the third or last of the foregoing detachments.

The men are stated, at the head of the muster roll, which is certified by Captain Kinney, and countersigned by the Selectmen of St. George, to have been ordered out at the request of the Selectmen. No entry, in relation thereto, can be found in the order books of the Major General, Brigadier General, or Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment to which the company belonged.

At Fort Burrows.

Three detachments, commanded by Lieut. Oliver Bray, and Sergeant John Lowell, commencing the 5th November, 1814, and ending the 23d February, 1815.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$1,822 31
Deduct payments for clothing	-	177 99	
overpayments	-	7 48	
excess of rations,		83 80	
miscellaneous accounts	-	397 50	
		<hr/>	666 77
			<hr/> 1,155 54

The detachment commanded by Lieut. Bray entered the service on the 5th November, 1814, under a division order, of which the following is a copy:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DIVISION ORDERS, 12th DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Portland, Nov. 5th, 1814.

Lieut Oliver Bray is authorized to raise, by voluntary enlistment, for the service of the State, three sergeants, three corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and forty-eight privates, for the term of sixty days, *unless sooner discharged*, to be stationed at Fort Burrows and Fish Point, for the protection of the forts, ordnance, and munitions of war, and other property belonging to the Commonwealth. Adjutant Bray will make daily reports of his proceedings, to the Major General, and use all possible despatch in obtaining the force required, without, however, subjecting the Commonwealth to any extra expenses, or to any bounty whatever, in procuring the enlistments. The Major General will designate a second officer, and from time to time direct Adjutant Bray as to the duties to be required of him.

ALFORD RICHARDSON, *Maj. Gen.*

The foregoing described guard was discharged on the 25th November, 1814, and was succeeded the day following, by the guard described in the division order, of which the following is a copy:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DIVISION ORDERS, 12th DIVISION.

Portland, November 6th, 1814.

Sergeant John Lowell is appointed to command a sergeant's guard at Fort Burrows, for sixty days, unless sooner discharged, and is empowered to enlist, for that term of time, one corporal and twelve privates, liable to be discharged as before stated. Sergeant Lowell will be considered accountable for the safe keeping of all the ordnance, munitions of war, barracks, and other property, in Forts Burrows, Allen, and Lawrence, belonging to the Commonwealth or United States.

ALFORD RICHARDSON, *Maj. Gen.*

This last mentioned guard was discharged on the 23d February, 1815.

At North Yarmouth.

A detachment, commencing 11th September, and ending 25th Oct., 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$100 33
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	14 58
overpayments	-	-	-	72
			<hr/>	15 30
			<hr/>	85 03

This guard consisted of one corporal and three privates, and entered on duty under a regimental order, issued by Lieut. Col. Samuel Baker, on the 11th September, 1814, and was stationed at North Yarmouth.

Recapitulation.

Aggregate expenditures on account of guards, - \$ 39,810 39
Deductions therefrom:

Payments for clothing	-	4,475 13
Payments for use of arms	-	718 49
Overpayments	-	238 92
Rations reduced	-	1,289 38
Excess of rations	-	130 60
Payments to officers for forage	-	14 66
Sundry Miscellaneous charges	-	5,231 67
		<hr/>
		12,098 85
		<hr/>
		27,711 54

The letter, of which the following is a copy, appears to have a general bearing on the expenditures detailed in this statement.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

Head Quarters, Boston, Aug. 12, 1814.

SIR: The citizens of the town of Duxbury and Cohasset are very desirous of having some small force stationed for the defence of their respective villages and vessels, and it is probable that similar applications will be made from other places on the sea-coast. If practicable, it would be very desirable to have such small detachments as may be required in such cases, turned out from the immediate vicinity of the several places, respectively, without the formality of troubling His Excellency the Governor, on every such

occasion. Will you be so obliging as to inform me whether any authority is, or probably may be, vested in yourself, or in any committee of which you are a member, for giving the necessary orders for turning out such small detachments as I have alluded to, say of twenty-five or fifty men, for such places as it may be deemed necessary or expedient to afford such protection to. It is not easy to decide at present, or probably at any one time, the precise number of places that it may be expedient to post such detachments at, or the number of men for each. The movements of the enemy, and his measures from time to time, must in a considerable degree determine what shall be proper or necessary to be done on our part; hence the convenience of having small detachments from the militia made in the most prompt and convenient manner.

If neither yourself, nor any Committee of which you are a member, now possess such authority as I have mentioned, would not His Excellency the Governor probably think it advisable to grant the necessary authority? Any communications you may please to make in reply to my observations, will confer a favor on

Your very humble serv't.

H. DEARBORN.

Major General JOHN BROOKS,

Adjutant General of the State of Massachusetts.

No answer to the foregoing letter has been found among the documents furnished in support of the State's claim.

PETER HAGNER, *Aud.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

3d Auditor's Office, 30th January, 1828.

(B.)

ALARMS.

A STATEMENT applicable to such items in the claim of the State of Massachusetts as relate to expenses occasioned by calls of militia into service in consequence of alarms, and without any other authority from the State Executive than is given by a general order thereof, issued on the 3d July, 1812, whereof the following is an extract: "The Commander in Chief further orders and directs, that the Generals, and other officers, of the whole militia of the Commonwealth, bearing in mind the possibility of a sudden invasion, hold themselves, and the corps under their respective commands, in constant readiness to assemble and march to the defence of any part or parts of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the orders to be given by him; but without waiting for such orders in case of actual invasion, or such imminent danger thereof as will not admit of delay."

First Alarm at Scituate.

Six companies, and Lieutenant Colonel Turner's Field and Staff, for the 11th and 12th days of June, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 261 58
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	27 54
do. use of arms	-	-	-	3 83
overpayments	-	-	-	14 44
rations reduced	-	-	-	8 19
payment to officers for forage	-	-	-	1 59
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	-	5 25
				<hr/> 60 84
				<hr/> 190 75

In this case the calls appear to have been occasioned by several barges from two British ships of war having, on the morning of the 11th June, 1814, entered Scituate harbor, and set fire to some and taken other vessels. The particulars will be found more fully explained in pages 80 and 81 of the printed documents, accompanying the President's message to Congress of the 23d February, 1824.

Second Alarm at Scituate.

Five companies of Lieutenant Colonel Turner's regiment, for the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d days of June, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 291 21
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	37 97
do. use of arms	-	-	-	7 26
rations reduced	-	-	-	13 65
				<hr/> 58 88
				<hr/> 232 33

These companies formed part of Lieutenant Colonel Turner's regiment; and in a letter addressed by him on the 24th June, 1814, to Major General N. Goodwin, to whose division the regiment belonged, [see page 83 of the before mentioned public documents] he represents that, on the Sunday evening then last, a ship, two brigs, and several small craft, came to anchor near Scituate harbor: that, on the application of the inhabitants near the harbor, he, on the Monday morning, ordered the middle company in Scituate to march to the harbor, and keep guard twenty-four hours, and the company in Hanover to relieve them on the Tuesday morning, and that he directed Captain Talman to furnish a sergeant's guard for three nights. It would not seem by this letter of the commanding officer of the regiment, which appears to have been written at the time of the transaction, and at the place where it occurred, that (exclusive of a sergeant's guard) more than two companies were called out, and one of them but for twenty-four hours. Five companies, it will be seen, have been paid, two of them for one day each, another for two days each, and the remaining two for three days each.

Third Alarm at Scituate.

Captain Daniel Elme's company for the 1st July, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 29 68
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	3 70
do. use of arms	-	-	-	0 73
overpayments	-	-	-	1 07
rations reduced	-	-	-	1 38
				<hr/> 6 88
				<hr/> 22 80

No explanation of the cause of this company's being then called out can be found in any of the documents furnished in support of the State's claim.

Fourth Alarm at Scituate.

Six companies, and Lieutenant Colonel Turner's Field and Staff, for the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th July, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 342 20
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	39 81	
do. use of arms	-	-	4 71	
overpayments	-	-	28 53	
rations reduced	-	-	10 05	
payments to officers for forage	-	-	3 19	
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	4 25	
			<hr/>	90 54
				<hr/> 251 66

According to a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Turner to Major General Goodwin, dated Scituate, 9th July, 1814, [see pages 84 and 85 of the printed documents before referred to] a fishing-boat, on the morning of the 6th, was called alongside the British ship *Nymph*, the Captain whereof sent to the town a memorandum of some sauce and provisions wanted, retaining a man from the boat as a hostage for their delivery: and Lieutenant Barrell (who for several days had been stationed at Scituate Harbor, in command of a militia detachment of two sergeants and eight privates) and the Committee of Defence, having, on consultation, decided not to comply with the request, it was agreed between the Committee and Lieutenant Colonel Turner to prepare for defence: an alarm ensued: the troops in the town and its vicinity were called upon, and a force of five companies of infantry, and one of artillery, soon collected, which was thought to be a sufficient one to oppose what the *Nymph* could land, although the Bulwark was in sight; and on the 7th, it appearing that the Bulwark was steering over to the North shore, and the *Nymph* easterly, and almost out of sight, the militia called in for the purpose was discharged.

Alarms at Cohasset.

Capt. Joshua Bowker's company, for the 15th, 14th, 15th, and 16th June, 1814.

Captain William Peak's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.

Captain Samuel Tolman's company, for the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th June, 1814.

Captain E. F. Jacob's company, for the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th June, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Tenner's Field and Staff, for the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th June, 1814.

Captain Zenas Smith's company, for the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th June, 1814.

Captain Duncan M^r. Thaxter's company, for the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, and 17th June, 1814.

Captain Martin Fearing's company, for the 11th, 12th, 14th, and 15th June, 1814.

Captain Joseph I. Whiton's company, for the 11th, 12th, 14th, and 15th June, 1814.

Captain Jacob Loud's company, for the 12th, 13th, and 14th June, 1814.

Captain Moses L. Humphrey's company, for the 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, and 17th June, 1814.

Captain Benjamin Derby's company, for the 11th, 12th, and 13th June, 1814.

Capt. Jona. Cleverly's company, for the 12th, 13th, and 14th June, 1814.

Captain Peter Lothrop's company, for the 11th to 17th June, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Webb's Field and Staff, for the 11th to 17th June, 1814.

Captain Ralph Arnold's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.

Captain Thomas Tirrell's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.

Captain Edmund M. Smith's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.

Captain Edward Vinton's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.

Captain John Belcher's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.

Captain Calvin White's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.

Captain John Lillie's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.

Captain Francis Davenport's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Barnabas Clark's Field and Staff, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$2,659 55
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	319 59	
do. use of arms	-	-	49 34	
overpayments	-	-	58 24	
rations reduced	-	-	111 18	
excess of rations	-	-	1 60	
payments to officers for forage			29 23	
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	25 50	
payments to officers for servants			7 36	
			<hr/>	602 04
				<hr/> 2,057 51

Of the occasion of the call of these militia into service, the fullest explanation furnished, is afforded in page 82 of the before mentioned printed documents, and in a certificate at the foot of the pay-roll of Captain Lothrop's company, a copy whereof follows:

COHASSET, June 11th, 1814, 6 o'clock, A. M.

This town being alarmed by the enemy's barges at the entrance of the harbor, where they captured and set fire to a coasting sloop, and it being the general opinion of the inhabitants, that they would attempt the destruction of the vessels in the harbor, I ordered out the militia, agreeably to general orders of the 3d July, 1812; were kept under arms till the 17th, at sunset, and were then discharged, by order of Lieut. Colonel Samuel Webb.

SAMUEL WEBB, Jr.

Lieut Col. Com. 2d Reg. 1st Brigade, 1st Division.

The companies of Captains Thaxter, Fearing, Whiton, and Humphreys, of Lieut. Col. Webb's regiment, were, it will be seen, after having been discharged on the 12th or 13th June, again called out on the 14th and 15th: the cause of the latter call is unexplained. By a general order of the Governor, dated at Boston, 13th June, 1814, Lieut. Col. Webb was required to detail from his regiment, for two months' service at Cohasset, a captain, lieutenant, ensign, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, and 60 privates; and this force appears to have been accordingly detailed, and stationed at Cohasset, from the 15th June to the 16th August, 1814. If the companies above alluded to, were called out, or others kept in service, for the purpose

Alarm at New Bedford.

of carrying this order into effect, the expense attending such service would not, it is considered, be allowable.

Captain Stall's company, for the 13th, 14th, and 15th June, 1814.

Swift's do. do 14th, and 15th June, 1814.

Nathl. Nelson's company, for the 13th, 14th, and 15th June, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$104 44
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Deduct payments for clothing	-		13 39	
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do. use of arms	-		1 00	
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rations reduced	-	-	5 07	
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				19 46
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				84 98
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The circumstances giving rise to the call of these militia into service are explained in the letter of Lieut. Col. Lincoln to General Goodwin, dated 21st June, 1814, set forth in the statement as to militia called out under the general order of the 16th of that month, for the defence of New Bedford and Fairhaven.

Alarms at Barnstable and its vicinity.

Captain Calvin Crocker's company, for the 28th and 29th January, 2d and 3d February, 17th and 27th September, and 2d and 3d October, 1814.

Captain Thomas Swift's company, for the 29th, 30th, and 31st January, and 3d, 4th, and 5th October, 1814.

Captain Obed B. Nye's company, from the 28th January to 3d February, and from the 3d to the 12th October, 1814.

Lieutenant Edward Nye's company, for the 29th, 30th, and 31st January, 1814.

Lieutenant N. B. Gibbes' company, from the 6th to the 12th October, 1814.

Captain Benjamin Hamblin's company, for the 29th, 30th, and 31st January, and from the 3d to the 12th October, 1814.

Lieutenant James Fish's company, from the 7th to the 15th Oct. 1814.

Captain Timothy Parker's company, from the 28th to the 31st January, 1814.

Captain Timothy Parker's company, from the 3d to the 7th Oct. 1814.

Captain Seth Hamlin's company, from 28th to 31st January, 13th and 14th June, and 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th October, 1814.

Captain Weston Jenkins' company, from 28th to 31st January, 13th to 18th June, 3d to 6th, and 7th to 15th October, 1814.

Captain Micajah Handy's company, for 2d and 3d February, 17th September, and 3d, 4th, 6th, and 7th October, 1814.

Captain Ebenezer Lothrop's company, for 2d, 3d, and 4th February, 17th September, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, and 7th October, 1814.

Captain Jonathan Hallett's company, for 17th and 27th September, 2d and 3d October, and 5th and 6th November, 1814.

Captain Joshua Hamblin's company, for the 2d, 3d, and 4th October, 1814.

Captain Elnathan Lewis' company, for the 2d, 3d, and 4th October, 1814.

Lieut. Col. David Nye's field and staff, for services in January, February, June, September, and October, 1814.

Captain Josiah Whitman's company, for the 9th and 10th July, and 15th September, 1814.

Captain Moses Higgins's company, for the 4th, 5th, and 10th July, 13th and 14th September, 2d and 3d October, and 19th and 20th December, 1814.

Captain Abiel Crosby's company, for the 14th and 15th September, 1814.

Captain Henry Knowles' company, for the 4th, 5th, and 10th July, 14th and 15th September, 2d and 3d October, and 19th and 20th December, 1814.

Captain Freeman Foster's company, for the 15th and 16th September, and 3d and 4th October, 1814.

Captain Obed Brookes' company, for the 15th and 16th September, and 3d and 4th October, 1814.

Captain Nathaniel Snow's company, for the 15th and 16th Sept. 1814.

Captain Hugh Nickerson's company, for the 15th and 16th Sept. 1814.

Captain Harding Knowles' company, for the 17th and 18th August, and 14th, 15th, and 16th September, 1814.

Captain Nathan Nickerson's company, for the 15th and 16th September, and 3d and 4th October, 1814.

Lieut. Col. Jonathan Snow's field and staff, for the 15th and 16th September, and 3d and 4th October, 1814

Brigadier General Ebenezer Lothrop, for services in February, June, September, and October, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 6,814 18
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Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	-	825 00	
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do use of arms	-	-	-	-	145 79	
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overpayments	-	-	-	-	189 81	
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rations reduced	-	-	-	-	280 50	
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payments to officers for forage	-	-	-	-	17 96	
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miscellaneous accounts	-	-	-	-	309 86	
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						<u>1,768 92</u>
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						5,045 26
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Of the militia called out at Barnstable and its vicinity, those in service in January, 1814, appear to have been called out by regimental orders, issued by Lieutenant Colonel David Nye on the 28th of that month; and wherein the British brig Nimrod is represented to have anchored off the wharf at Falmouth, and demanded the field pieces and other property lying there, and threatened, in case of refusal, to fire upon the town.

Those which entered on duty in February, 1814, are also alleged to have been called out by him; but his orders are not produced, nor is the cause explained, unless the letter from him to General Goodwin, whereof the following is a copy, relates thereto, and which it probably does, no militia appearing to have been called out in the interim.

FALMOUTH, 16th March, 1814.

SIR: Being actually invaded, I have called out the militia under my command, for the defence of this town, viz: from the three companies in Sandwich, about sixty men, officers included, for three days, with provisions for that time; then discharged them. On the bombardment of the town, I called the remainder of the militia in Sandwich, and Captain Crocker's in Barnstable, and afterwards made other detachments, while the British lay in Tarpaulin Cove, and off the harbor, which I hope will meet your honor's approbation, it being agreeable to your orders of July, 1812.

Yours, &c.

DAVID NYE,

Lt. Col. Comdg. 1st Reg. 3d Brigade.

TO GEN. N. GOODWIN.

The call of Captain Hamblin's company into service on the 13th June, 1814, appears also to have been a regimental order of Lieutenant Colonel Nye, which mentions, as the cause, the Nimrod's having anchored in the bay opposite Falmouth, in the midst between there and Rochester, and an inability to determine the ultimate design of the enemy.

As to the services of Captain Whitman's company, in July, 1814, it appears that, on the 8th of that month, a letter was written to the principal inhabitants of Wellfleet, by the captain of the British ship Nymph, demanding an inquiry into the conduct of the master of the schooner Bee, of Wellfleet, which had, on the 5th, been captured by the ship's tender, and two men put on board her; of whom, one is alleged to have been, by the master, who had men secreted below, most inhumanly treated, by throwing him overboard, and endeavoring, with billets of wood, to beat out his brains whilst in the water; and the other, he was suspected to have murdered, and then with his crew escaped in a fog; and further demanding to be informed of the result, that the British captain might inflict that punishment which was due for such atrocity. According to a paper annexed, purporting to be a copy of a letter from Captain Whitman to Lieutenant Colonel Snow, the threatened punishment (in the event of the non-delivery of the man, who in the reply is declared to have been neither murdered nor ill treated, but committed to the care of an officer) was the laying the town in ashes, and burning every vessel belonging thereto. Captain Whitman, in consequence of this affair, is stated to have had his company on duty two days; and Lieutenant Colonel Snow has certified that, in his opinion, the captain had good and sufficient reason.

The other militia in service, in July, were the companies of Captains Henry Knowles and Moses Higgins, each of which received pay, &c. for the 4th, 5th, and 10th of that month. Lieut. Col. Snow has certified on the rolls, that these companies turned out for the defence of Orleans on those days; and this is all the information which can be found on the subject.

The services of Captain Harding Knowles' company, on the 17th and 18th August, are stated, in a certificate of Lieut. Col. Snow, to have been at an alarm occasioned by the enemy's landing at Eastham.

The militia in service on the 17th and 27th September, 1814, are certified by the Brigade Major to have been called out by Brigadier General Lothrop, since deceased. Of the cause of either of these calls, there is, however, no explanation.

Relative to the services in October, it appears that, on the 3d, a brigade order was issued by Brig. Gen. Lothrop, calling out Captain O. B. Nye's company, for the defence of Barnstable, which, as the order expresses, was threatened to be laid in ashes by the enemy, whose squadron was in Barnstable Bay, and was expected to make an immediate attack: the order also states that the major part of the whole brigade had been ordered to march there.

On the 6th October, several companies appear to have been called out by Lieut. Col. David Nye; and the cause thereof is explained in a letter from him, of which the following is a copy.

FALMOUTH, *October 8, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: I beg leave most respectfully to inform your honor, that, on the 6th instant, about eleven o'clock in the evening, I received information from the committee of safety, that six vessels of the enemy had that after-

noon come hard in Tarpaulin Cove; and that, in their opinion, the neighborhood militia ought to be called in to our assistance; and I sent orders to the officers commanding the infantry at Sandwich, to march immediately to the defence of this town, which they immediately complied with, by furnishing about 150 men. The number of vessels has increased every day since they first appeared, which was one 74, three frigates, one brig, and one schooner: yesterday they were joined by two more: this day it is said that one or two others have joined the fleet; but we have not been able to obtain any considerable information respecting them, only that they are frequently passing off and on this morning; and it would seem that the vessels had fallen in there, and that they were no particular fleet, and Admiral Hotham was bound to Halifax; and most of the fleet being under sail, and appearing to be going off from thence, I have ordered the troops to be dismissed.

Yours,

DAVID NYE,
Lieut. Col. Commandant.

On the roll of Captain Henry Knowles' company, for services on the 19th and 20th December, 1814, Lieut. Col. Snow has certified that the company turned out for the defence of Orleans; and the following extract from a letter addressed by Wm. Myrich, Jun. to General Goodwin, on the 26th of that month, states the particulars of the attack.

"You have heard, it is probable, that the Newcastle has been aground on the cape, the consequence of which has brought the enemy upon us in a very sudden manner. On Monday last, the 19th instant, in the dusk of the evening, a barge, with 22 men, came to the creek where our vessels lay, and immediately entored on board four of our vessels, and hoisted sail on them before they were discovered by the people, and began to fire on the houses and people on the shore: four or five of the militia stood the fire of the enemy for a considerable time, before others could come to their assistance; at length they drove them from two sloops, (after they had set fire to them,) and killed one and wounded two of the enemy, without any loss of life on our part. But they took away with them one sloop and one schooner, laden partly with salt. This expedition has cost the enemy nine prisoners, driven on shore (in the schooner they took from Orleans) at Yarmouth, and two men and two barges at Orleans, besides the killed and wounded."

Alarm at Saco and Biddeford.

Capt. W. Waterman's comp'y, for the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th June, 1814.

S. Woodsam's	do	16th, 17th, and 18th,	do
Saml. Merrill's	do	16th, 17th, and 18th,	do
James Curry's	do	from the 16th to the 21st,	do
Thomas Benson's	do	for the 16th, 17th, and 18th,	do
Saml. Moody's	do	from the 16th to 20th,	do
Thos. Warren's	do	do do	do

Maj. John Spring and Staff, from 16th to 21st, do

Brig. Gen. John McDonald, for the 17th, 18th, and 19th, do

Aggregate expenditure - - - \$ 920 38

Deduct payments for clothing - - - 104 25

overpayments - - - 45 44

excess of rations - - - 2 40

miscellaneous accounts - - - 38 55

190 64

729 74

A deposition of Thomas Cutts, of Biddeford, dated 17th November, 1824, represents, that, on the morning of the 16th June, 1814, the British ship *Bulwark*, of about 90 guns, anchored, and despatched five large boats, with one hundred and sixty men or more, with orders, as he learned, from the commanding officer, to burn and destroy; and who landed on the beach near his wharf, and burnt three vessels, took out another, cut down the frame of a large ship on the stocks, and entered his stores, and took therefrom property to a considerable amount.

The muster-rolls of the militia are certified by Major John Spring, who had the command of them; and to sustain the charges in respect of their services, letters have been produced, of which the following are copies. The first of them, it will be seen, gave authority to Major Spring to order out the militia. According to the rolls, the services of several of the companies commenced before this authority was given: and the communication from him, to which this reference is made, is not amongst the documents. That it contained, however, information of his having previously called out the militia, is evinced by the letter to General Goodwin.

LIMERICK, *June 17, 1814.*

Major JOHN SPRING, *Com. of the 1st Reg. in the 2d Brig. and 6th Div.*

I have this moment received your communication by the hand of Mr. Cumston, wherein you inform me that a British force has landed in or near Saco, and destroyed some property; and that said force now are near Saco harbor: therefore you will order out a sufficient force of the militia, under your command, and erect such fortifications on those points of the river, as shall enable you to repel any force which the enemy may presume to send against you. You will proceed with due caution, and preserve good order and firmness. Captain Warren, of the artillery, will attend himself to the troops, and act with you under your command. I shall be to your assistance immediately.

Yours, &c.

JOHN M'DONALD, *Brig. Gen.*

LIMERICK, *June 14, 1814.*

Major General GOODWIN:

DEAR SIR: Last evening I received a messenger from Major Spring, commanding the first regiment, informing me that a British force came into Saco harbor, and had landed, burnt, destroyed, and carried away a considerable amount of property, and said force now lay in Saco harbor, and was able to land seven hundred men, with brass pieces; and that he had ordered out a part of the militia under his command, which now was on duty, and waited for directions from me.

I am this morning bound to Saco, to see what is necessary to be done, and there shall wait for directions from your honor, that I may proceed with propriety. Please to send by the hand of my Brigade Major.

JOHN M'DONALD, *Brig. Gen.*

Saturday, 5 o'clock, the 19th June, 1814.

SIR: Received yours by Major Fogg, which informs me that the enemy had landed, burnt and destroyed considerable property near Saco harbor, and that you expected to be at Saco this day, and that Major Spring had called out part of the first regiment. I expect there are continental troops

quartered at Saco, who will afford all the assistance, with such of the militia, as may be mustered, to 'make the best defence in their power. You will call out the company of artillery, if necessary, and watch the motions of the enemy, if they have not withdrawn, and take all the necessary steps which you may judge expedient for the protection of persons and property. I expect to be at Saco on Monday, if possible.

In haste, from

ICHABOD GOODWIN, *Major Gen.*

To Brig. Gen. M'DONALD, *at Saco.*

There appears to have been at the time about one hundred and sixteen United States' troops at Saco, under the command of Colonel Isaac Lane, of the 33rd regiment of infantry: no application for any militia is shown to have been made by him.

Alarms at Bath.

Captain James Williams' company, for 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.

Thos. Motherwell's	do	do	do
Lieut. Saml. H. Rogers'	do	do	do
Ensign Davis'	do	23d and 24th	do
Captain John Pettes'	do	20th, 21st, and 22d	do
Wm. Torrey's	do	do	do
Jerem. Fisher's	do	do	do
Wm. Davenport's	do	do	do
Richard Heagen's	do	do	do
Ellis Parcy's	do	from the 20th and 26th	do
Abel Boynton's	do	from the 20th, 21st, and 22d	do

Lieut. Col. Reed's Field and Staff from 20th to 22d do &c.

Captain Thos. S. Estabrook's company, for the 20th 21st, and 22d do

Joseph Duston's	do	do	do
Peter Jordan's	do	do	do
R. T. Dunlap's	do	do	do
Eben. Warren's	do	do	do
David Johnson's	do	from the 20th to 25th	do

Lt. Col. Chas. Thomas' Field and Staff, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d do &c.

Captain Nathl. McLellan's company do do

Samuel Trues'	do	do	do
Hugh Gatchell's	do	do	do
George F. Patton's	do	do	do
Eben. Hatch's	do	21st and 22d	do
Aaron Dwinal's	do	20th, 21st, and 22d	do
John White's	do	do	do
John Wilson's	do	do	do
H. Purinton's	do	do	do
Peter Whitney's	do	do	do

Lieut. Col. Abel Merrill's Field and Staff, from the 20th to 23d do

Captain Peter O. Alden's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d do

Nathl. Sprague's	do	do	do
Nathl. Walker's	do	do	do
Richard Heagan's	do	for the 3d, 4th, and 5th July,	do

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$15,575 28
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	368 66	
payments for use of arms	-	-	23 25	
overpayments	-	-	480 15	
excess of rations	-	-	38 20	
payments to officers for forage	-	-	3 16	
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	2,173 64	
payments to officers for servants	-	-	10 85	
			<hr/>	3,097 91
				<hr/> 2,477 37

The following remarks apply to Colonel Reed's regiment, and in part to Colonel Thomas and Merrill's regiments, and the artillery companies commanded by Captains Alden, Sprague, and Walker.

A division order of Major General King, dated 16th May, 1814, directs that, in case of either threatened or actual invasion, the officer first receiving the information should govern himself by the order of the Commander in Chief, dated 3d July, 1812, and should give immediate information to the Major General of such measures as had been adopted. Another like order, issued by him on the 17th June, 1814, designates an alarm post for each of the companies of Lieutenant Colonel Reed's regiment; and requires that, whenever information should be received of any disposition of the enemy to land in the vicinity of Bath, three guns should be fired near the gun-house in that place, and that the commanding officers of such companies respectively should assemble the same, with the least possible delay, at the alarm posts so designated, upon the signal of alarm being given, or, if occasion required, upon any other notice or information.

And in Lieutenant Colonel Reed's regimental record book, there are entries as follows:

"Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, June 20, 1814, a messenger arrived from Phippsburg, informing the Major General that a British man of war was at the mouth of the Kennebeck river, and that her barges were above the fort, proceeding up the river; on which the alarm guns were fired, the bells rang, and every man was soon at his alarm post."

"About noon, informed that the barges had not come into the Kennebeck, but had gone up Sheepscot, from whence they returned to the ship, (which was the Bulwark 74,) in the afternoon."

The following remarks apply to Colonel Thomas' regiment.

Entries in the record book of Lieutenant Thomas' regiment, mention that, at about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 20th of June, an alarm was made at Brunswick; that the companies of Captains Estabrook, Jordan, Dunlap, and Duston, reached Bath in the afternoon of that day, and those of Captains Warren and Johnson on the following morning; that, in the afternoon of the 21st, a council was held at General King's; that he afterwards addressed the troops, and his Aid read an order for their discharge; and that, at or near sunset, they were discharged by the Lieutenant Colonel at Bath.

Captain Johnson's company appears to have been, by a separate division order of General King, dated 21st of June, directed to march to Harpswell, and there take post at the most exposed place and wait for further orders; and by another like order, issued on the 25th June, this company was then discharged.

The following remarks apply to Lieutenant Colonel Merrill's regiment. }

The companies of Lieutenant Colonel Merrill's regiment were, by a regimental order, issued by him, on the 20th June, required to appear forthwith at the court house in Topsham, armed, equipped, and supplied, as the militia law directed, and thence to proceed to Bath to repel an invasion; and they appear to have been discharged under the same division order as were the companies of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas' regiment.

The following remarks apply to the artillery companies of Captains Alden, Sprague, and Walker.

No copy of any order for calling out these artillery companies is produced, nor does it appear by whose order they were called out. A brigade order for the discharge of Captain Sprague's company was issued on the 22d of June, and which takes no notice of the companies of Captains Alden and Walker.

The following extracts from letters addressed by Major General King to the State Adjutant General, explain the measures pursued by him in relation to the militia called out, as before specified, for the defence of Bath and its vicinity.

“BATH, June 21, 1814.

“Since my letter of the 18th, a seventy-four has anchored near Seguin: they have made several attempts to land at the mouth of this river and on the Sheepscot, and have been beat off in every instance, with the exception of a landing they effected at Fowles' Point, where they spiked a six-pounder. I have ordered four companies into the fort at Georgetown: other companies are ordered out at various points on the back river, which, together with those in this town, will amount to little short of six hundred. I shall immediately proceed down the river, and learn the situation of things there, and then discharge such proportion of the troops as our safety will justify.”

“BATH, June 24, 1814.

“Referring his Excellency to my letter of the 21st instant, in the morning, for the occurrences previous to that time, I proceeded, immediately after closing that letter, to the United States' fort, at the mouth of the river, and there received information that the barges had been again sent off from the Bulwark, and that they took a direction for Damariscotta: the ship was then under way, and following in the same direction. Being convinced that the enemy had met with more opposition at the mouth of this river, as well as on the Sheepscot, than they expected, and that there was no probability of their return, the companies from Bath were ordered to return to that place. The companies from Phippsburg, then in the fort, as well as the companies from Georgetown, on the East side of the river, were ordered to be discharged, with the exception of a detachment of forty men from the Phippsburg companies, that number having been requested by the *Lieutenant of the fort*; and they will remain in service and wait the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, our magistrates and people generally being solicitous that this should be the case.”

The troops assembled at Bath, were discharged, with the exception of the troops of the town, on the evening of the 21st; and those belonging to the town, the next morning. The troops from Woolwich, stationed at Hurlsgate, were discharged on the evening of the 21st instant, with the exception of a detachment of twenty men, which was discharged on the 22d.

The following remarks apply to the services of Captain Heagan's company, in July, 1814.

Of the cause of the call of Captain Heagan's company into service at this period, no information can be found in the documents, nor does it appear by whose order it was in service.

First alarm at Wiscasset.

Captain John Erskine's company,	for the 3d, 4th, and 5th of April, 1813.			
James Hunnewell's do	do	6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th,	do.	
Daniel R. Adams' do	for 4 days in		do.	
do do do	for 3 days in		do.	
Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$233 32
Deduct overpayments	-	-	5 77	
rations reduced	-	-	6 91	
				<hr/> 12 68
				<hr/> 220 64

By a brigade order of General Payson, dated 3d of April, 1813, and issued, as therein expressed, pursuant to general orders of July, 1812, and in consequence of the threatening aspect of the invading force off the harbor, Col. Ezekiel Cutter was directed to order out, immediately, the north company in Wiscasset, for the defence of the town and harbor. Agreeably thereto, an order was issued by Lieut. Col. Cutter, directing Captain Erskine to assemble his company without delay. By a brigade order of the 5th April, 1813, this company was directed to be immediately discharged; and, by another like order of the 6th April, 1813, the south company in Wiscasset was directed to be ordered out for the defence of the town and harbor; and, on the 9th, by another like order, this company was directed to be forthwith discharged.

The following remarks apply to Captain Daniel R. Adams' company.

Major John McKown has certified, on the rolls, that these militia were ordered out by him on the occasion of the sloop of war Rattler entering the harbor of Townsend, in Booth bay, and the barges of which were repulsed.

A letter from Gov. Strong to the State Adjutant General, dated 13th April, 1813, contains the following paragraph; and which is presumed to have relation to the call of the foregoing companies into service

"General King, in his letter, states that 200 of the United States' troops were at Wiscasset; but notwithstanding, as the militia were called out by such respectable advice, I presume, that, under all the circumstances, it was a discreet measure. Such alarms may frequently happen, but it is impossible to foresee the particular circumstances, and therefore general instructions only can be given. These will be found in the general order of the 3d of July."

Second alarm at Wiscasset.

Captain John Erskine's company,	from the 18th to the 24th June, 1814.			
James Hunnewell's do	do	20th	24th	do
Samuel Johnson's do	do	20th	24th	do
Henry Whitney's do	do	20th	24th	do
Samuel Tarbox's do	do	20th	23d	do
Sam'l G. Wilson's do	do	20th	23d	do
David R. Adams' do	do	20th	24th	do

Captain Wm. Reed's	Company from the 20th	to the 23d June, 1814.		
Robert McLean's	do	do	21st	23d do
Lt. Col. Ezekiel Cutter's	Field and Staff		18th	24th do
Captain Nath'l Morse's	company,	do	20th	22d do
Jacob Auld's	do	do	20th	24th do
Erskine's	do	do	21st	24th do
McLean's	do	do	24th	25th do
Tarbox's	do	do	24th	25th do
Captain Reed's	company, from the 24th	to the 26th June, 1814.		
David R. Adams's	company, from the 30th	to the 5th July, 1814.		
W. M. Reed's	do	do	29th	5th do
S. G. Wilson's	do	do	30th	5th do
Jacob Auld's	do	do	29th	5th do
Major McKown	do	do	27th	9th do
Aggregate Expenditure	-	-		\$2,726 03
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	287 79	
do use of arms	-	-	15 62	
overpayments	-	-	19 99	
excess of rations	-	-	25 08	
payments to officers for forage	-	-	5 36	
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	198 80	
payments to officers for servants	-	-	7 65	
			<hr/>	560 29
				<hr/>
				2,165 74

Captain Erskine's company appears to have been called out pursuant to an order, of which the following is a copy:

SECONDBRIGADE—11th DIVISION.

Brigadier Orders.

WISCASSET, 18th June, 1814.

The Brigadier General, viewing the threatening aspect of the enemy on our sea coast, and taking into view the petition or request of citizens of this town, and governing himself by the general orders of the 3d July, 1812, directs that Lt. Col. E. Cutter, of the first regiment, detach 64 rank and file, and officers to make one company of infantry complete. They will rendezvous at Major Abiel Woods' wharf, each being equipped agreeable to the militia law; and any delinquents will be dealt with according to the 24th section of the militia law.

By order of Brig. Gen. David Payson,

SAMUEL PAGE,

Brig. Major, 2d Brig. 11th Div.

The letters, whereof copies follow, also relate to the call of Captain Erskine's company into service.

WISCASSET, June 18, 1814.

Maj. Gen. KING:

SIR: Mr. Sheppard, the bearer, will hand you a request of the justices of the peace, and other citizens, for a company of militia, to be called out and kept in service during the threatening aspect of the enemy on our sea coast. I have given orders, in compliance with the above request, for a com-

pany immediately to assemble. I therefore wish for your orders whether they shall be continued in service, or how long. We are without powder or balls for the artillery: will you please to inform the Governor of this circumstance, and request a supply?

Respectfully, yours,

DAVID PAYSON.

BATH, *June 18, 1814.*

SIR: I now enclose, for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, a letter from Brig. Gen. Payson. The people of Wiscasset being at this time considerably alarmed, I have stated to Gen. Payson, in reply, that the company might remain out until the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief is known, which I hope to be advised of by return of mail.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't. servt.

WM. KING.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS.

No copy of any reply to the foregoing letter is furnished. The following remarks apply to Col. Cutter's regiment.

No division or brigade orders for calling out Lt. Col. Cutter's regiment, except the company commanded by Capt. Erskine, appear to have been issued. At the heads of the rolls they are chiefly represented to have been ordered out by Lt. Col. Cutter; but the orders he issued for that purpose, no copies are furnished, nor any explanation as to the cause.

The companies commanded by Captains Nathaniel Morse and Jacob Auld belonged to Lt. Col. Eben. Thatcher's regiment of artillery, and appear to have been in service, one of them at Wiscasset, and the other at Booth bay, and, as is presumed, under the same circumstances as the regiment of Lt. Col. Cutter was. Of the orders for calling them out no copies have been furnished.

As to the company commanded by Capt. Erskine, from the 21st to the 24th June, 1814, it appears that a regimental order, issued on the 21st of June, and whereby, the officers and privates were required to be assembled immediately for marching; and by another like order, issued on the same day, Capt. Erskine was directed to repair with the company under his command to Fowles's point, on Sheepscot river, and, when there, to make such breastworks for the defence of the river as the situation would admit of.

The following extract from a letter of Maj. Gen. King, dated Bath, June 24th, 1814, and addressed to the Hon. John Brooks, the State Adjutant General, relates to the several companies before noticed, belonging to Lt. Cols. Cutter and Thatcher's regiments.

"On the 22d, in the morning, I proceeded to Wiscasset, and there received information that the enemy had been in the Damariscotta river and near to the fort, which, however, they did not choose to attack. Being informed that there were ten companies out for the defence of the town and various narrow passes in the river below Wiscasset, an order for the discharge of all but three companies was issued—the magistrates of the place, and some from other towns, having requested this number of companies for their defence. The officers whom I assembled to advise with, concurring with the magistrates in opinion, I did not think it my duty to discharge a larger number until the pleasure of the commander-in-chief should be known, particularly after being informed of the situation of the garrison. In order that I should

be enabled to make up an opinion understandingly, in relation to the number of men that should be retained in service at and near Wiscasset, I sent for Captain Perry, the commanding officer of the fort, and requested him to state to me what number of men he considered necessary to defend his fort in case of an attack. His answer was, "one hundred at least." To the question, "how many men have you in the fort?" he answered "eight." Capt. Perry was informed, if he wanted more men, and would make the request, he should have them. his answer was that he had no instructions to make any such request. I consider it necessary to state these facts, to show that we are not only *not defended by the United States, but that there is no disposition to do it.*"

The division order for discharging the militia is dated 22d June, and directs Brig. Gen. Payson to detach the three companies it excepts from the regiment of Lt. Col. Cutter, and to keep them on duty until further orders from the Major General, unless, in the opinion of Gen. Payson, they might sooner be discharged, which would be as early as circumstances would justify.

This order was followed by a brigade order of the same date, directing Lt. Col. Cutter to discharge the companies on duty, with the exception before expressed, and to detail a field officer to command the battalion which would be retained in service; and, by a regimental order, dated on the 23d June, three companies were required to be detached from the several companies of the regiment, in such portions as are therein designated; one of them to be under the command of Captain McLean, and to be stationed at Wiscasset; another of them to be under the command of Captain Tarbox, and to be stationed at Fowles's point, on Jeremy Squam Island; and the other of them to be under the command of Captain Reed, and be stationed at Booth bay; and Major McKown was directed to take charge of these detached companies.

By a brigade order, issued by Brig. Gen. Payson, on the 25th June, 1814, Lt. Col. Cutter was required to discharge the troops doing duty at Wiscasset, Squam Island, and Booth bay, except a sergeant's command at each post, whose duty it would be to keep guard day and night; and relative whereto entries will be found in the statement as to militia employed on guard duty.

The following remarks apply to the companies commanded by Captains Daniel R. Adams, W. M. Reed, S. G. Wilson, and Jacob Auld, whose services run into July, 1814.

On the 29th or 30th (the date being altered from the former to the latter) June, 1814, Gen. Payson appears to have issued a brigade order, wherein, after noticing that a representation had been received from Booth bay, of that place being threatened with invasion from a considerable force of the enemy, and of the commanding officer there not having a force sufficient, direction is given to Lt. Col. Cutter to order Capt. Wilson, with the company under his command, to repair immediately to Booth bay, and report to Major McKown; and a regimental order to this effect appears to have been issued by Lt. Col. Cutter, on the 30th June. Of the orders for calling out the other companies, copies are not furnished. A letter of Gen. King to the State Adjutant General, dated 4th July, 1814, mentions that the British ship Tenedos had been at anchor in Booth bay harbor a week; and that the ship's barges had been out every day, attempting a landing, but had been beaten off in every instance.

Alarms at Bristol:

Captain Benjamin Flint's company, for the 21st and 22d June, 1814.				
Captain Richard Hiscock's do	do	do	do	do
Joel Howe's do	do	do	do	do
Captain James Robinson's company, for the 21st and 22d June, 1814.				
John Sprowl's do	do	do	do	do
John Winslow's do	do	do	do	do
Lt. Col. Robert Day's Field and Staff	do	do	do	do
Aggregate expenditure - - -	-	-	\$ 410	01
Deduct payments for clothing - -	-	51	33	
do use of arms - -	-	5	45	
overpayments - -	-	172	96	
excess of rations - -	-	40		
			230	14
				179 87

The following extract from Maj. Gen. King's letter to the State Adjutant General, dated 24th June, 1814, and before referred to, relates to these militia.

"From Wiscasset I proceeded, on the 22d, to Damariscotta. Eight companies from the regiment of Col. Day had been out; they were all discharged but one company, which are stationed at various places, and will remain until the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief is known. It may be considered as a fortunate circumstance that the enemy did not attack the fort at Damariscotta, as there was but one heavy gun, and that without balls. They had, however, taken the precaution to procure stones, to fire in case it was necessary to make a defence. The last information which I had of the movements of the enemy left them at St. George's, where they had burnt some small vessels, which is a subject of regret. The fort having one man only in it, and the militia not having been out in time, has been destroyed. This, while it encourages the enemy, will stimulate the Government of the United States, it is presumed, to a little more exertion, at least so far as it respects their own fortifications."

Alarms at Bristol—continued.

Lieut. Joseph Richard's company, from the 21st to the 30th June, 1814.				
Capt. Benjamin Flint's do	June 30th to the 1st July,	do		
Richard Hiscock's do	do	do	do	
Joel Howe's do	do	do	do	
James Robinson's do	do	do	do	
John Winslow's do	do	do	do	
James Yeates' do	do	do	do	
John Sprowle's do	29th to the 3d July,	do		
Lieut. Col. Robert Day's Field and Staff,	30th to the 1st July,	do		
Sergeant James Blunt's command, from the 29th June to the 4th July, 1814.				
Capt. Simon Parker's company, do	21st do	25th June,	do	
Aggregate expenditure - - -	-	-	\$ 751	49
Deductions, payments for clothing -	-	95	38	
do use of arms -	-	12	29	
overpayments -	-	36	51	
excess of rations -	-	4	80	
miscellaneous accounts -	-	71	08	
			220	06
				531 43

The company under the command of Lieut. Joseph Richards, appears to have entered the service pursuant to a regimental order of the 20th June, 1814, and is presumed to be the company referred to in the foregoing extract from Gen. King's letter, as the one remaining in service and stationed at various places.

The following remarks apply to Lieut. Col. Day's regiment.

In the regimental report made by Lieut. Col. Day, for the 30th June and 1st July, 1814, he has noted in the column of remarks as follows:

On the night of the 29th instant, at twenty minutes past one o'clock A. M. our guards were attacked at Pemaquid Old Fort, by three of the enemy's barges, supposed 300 men, when hailed by our guards, and immediately commenced firing: succeeded, however, in driving them off. The barges then proceeded to New Harbor, where they made an attempt to land at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock A. M. where they met with a warm reception by our guards and militia; they were, however, beaten off, and supposed a number killed, as they were seen to fall. We had one man slightly wounded.

ROBERT DAY, *2d Reg. 2d Brig. 11th Div.*

The following remarks apply to Sergeant James Blunt's command.

It is remarked on the muster, as follows: "At 4 o'clock A. M. June 29, the alarm gun was fired at Pemaquid Old Fort; proceeded there immediately with a part of the company residing in this vicinity, and succeeded in driving the enemy, with other assistance, from our land; 30th June, the Committee of Safety thought proper for us to remain on duty for the present: July 4th, 4 o'clock P. M., the fears of the inhabitants being generally subsided, and the enemy having left these harbors, discharged the men under my command, by and with the advice of the select men and the Committee of Safety of this town.

The company to which these men belonged formed part of Lieutenant Col. E. Thatcher's regiment of artillery. It would seem, however, by their being comprehended in the regimental report of Lieut. Col. Day, before noticed, that they were placed under his command; and it is manifested by the companies of his regiment having been discharged on the 1st July, that no necessity existed, in his opinion, for keeping them longer in service. They appear to have entered on duty one day earlier than the companies of his regiment.

The following remarks apply to Capt. Simon Parker's company.

This company belonged to a regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. Samuel Thatcher, who appears, on the 21st of June, 1814, to have issued a regimental order, wherein, after referring to the general order of the State Executive of the 3d July, 1812, and to certain division and brigade orders for carrying the same into effect, direction is given for strict obedience to these orders; and on the muster roll, Lieut. Col. Thatcher has certified, that, under his order of the 21st June, 1814, Captain Parker, the sergeants, and privates, performed the duty mentioned in the roll; and that he, in the opinion of the Lieut. Colonel, exercised his discretion very properly on the occasion; the company is expressed to have been stationed at Friendship, but what the occasion was is not explained.

Alarms at Camden.

Capt. Calvin Curtis's company, for the 22d and 23d June, 1814.

Samuel Tolman's	do	do	do
Asher Palmer's	do	do	do
do	do	24th and 25th	do

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 346 30
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	32 76	
overpayments	-	-	1 00	
excess of rations	-	-	8 75	
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	102 24	
			<hr/>	144 75
				<hr/> 201 55

These three companies belonged to a regiment commanded by Lieut. Colonel Erastus Foote, and appear to have been called out by an order issued by him on the 22d June, 1814, in consequence, as is therein expressed, of a representation of the magistrates and selectmen of Camden, and other information, that a British force was off the coast, and that their barges had entered George's river, and destroyed much property.

The services of Captain Palmer's company, for the 24th and 25th June, 1814, were, according to a certificate of Lieut. Col. Foote, endorsed on the roll, performed under a regimental order of the 24th June, 1814.

Major Gen. King appears to have, on the 27th June, 1814, addressed to the State Adjutant General a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"Gen. Payson forwarded to me this day a letter from Colonel Foote. Three companies, on the first alarm, were ordered out by Col. Foote, and discharged, with the exception of 45 men. I shall direct the discharge of 25 more, which, I think, will leave to that section of the country about their proportion; that the people will complain generally in this section of the country, that they have not the necessary number of men, I have no doubt. But, as the alarms may be frequent, and of considerable continuance, it is better that there should not be too many on duty at a time."

Alarms at Thomaston.

Capt. E. Sprague's company,	from the 22d to 27th June, 1814.		
Capt. Archibald G. Coomb's	do to 26th do		
Capt. John Haskell's	do to 27th do		
Capt. John Haskell's	do 21st to 22d August, 1814.		
Brig. Gen. David and Staff,	do 18th to 24th June, 1814.		
Maj. Gen. Wm. King and Staff,	do 20th to 25th do		
Capt. Elkanah Spear's company,	do 22d to 27th September, 1814.		
Capt. George Coomb's company,	from the 20th to the 25th Sept. 1814.		
Major A. G. Coombs and Staff	21st 27th do		
Capt. Calvin Curtis' company	do 23d do		
Capt. Samuel Tolman's	do do do do		
Capt. Asher Palmer's	do do do do		
Capt. Noyes Payson's	do do do do		
Capt. James Weed's	do do do do		
Major John Wilson and Staff	do do do do		
Capt. George Coomb's company,	from the 2d to the 3d Nov. do		
Calvin Curtis's	do 3d 7th do		
Samuel Tolman's	do 2d do do		
Asher Palmer's	do do do do		
Noyes Payson's	do 3d do do		
James Weed's	do 2d do do		
Lieut. Col. E. Foote's Field and Staff	do do do do		
Capt. Jona. Fuller's company	3d do do do		

David Grafton's company, from the 3d to the 7th Nov. 1814.			
John W. Lindley's	do	do	do
Simon Parker's	do	5th	do
Lemuel Andrews'	do	7th	do
Moses Robinson's	do	do	do
Major Reed's Staff	do	do	do
Capt. John Haskell's	do	do	do
Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$3,531 51
Deduct payments for clothing	-	394 46	
do use of arms	-	40 29	
overpayments	-	217 94	
excess of rations	-	33 65	
payments to officers for forage	-	4 00	
miscellaneous accounts	-	171 75	
payments to officers for servants	-	11 91	
		<hr/>	874 00
			<hr/> 2,657 51

The following remarks apply to Captains Sprague and Coomb's companies, for services in June, 1814.

Captain Sprague's company is stated in a certificate of Lieut. Col. Foote, endorsed on the roll, to have been called out by Lieut. Dwight, under the general order of 3d July, 1812; and in a certificate of Lieut. Col. Foote, on the roll of Capt. Coomb's company, said company is expressed to have been called out under said general order, and company orders of 22d June, 1814, there being an actual invasion.

The services of Capt. Haskell's company in June, 1814, appear to have been rendered in obedience to an order issued by Major Ebenezer Thatcher, on the 22d June, 1814. The cause is not assigned.

The services of Capt. Haskell's company, in August, 1814, are represented to have been performed at West Keag, in Thomaston, and Lieut. Col. E. Thatcher, in a certificate on the muster-roll, states, that, in his absence, and there being no senior officer present, Capt. Haskell ordered out a part of his company for the defence of Thomaston, under the order of 1812. The occasion of the call is not mentioned. No other militia appear to have been called out at this period.

As regards the services of Captains Coombs and Spear's companies, in September, 1814, Lieut. Col. Foote has certified on the rolls of the former, that it was called out by Major A. G. Coombs, under the general order of the 3d July, 1812, the enemy's fleet being at anchor near the shore of Thomaston, and attempting depredations with their barges. The company of Captain Spear is stated at the head of the roll to have been called out by a regimental order, but none such is recorded in Lieut. Col. Foote's orderly book, nor has he certified the rolls; but there is a certificate of the performance of the service from Major Coomb's thereon.

On the rolls of Captains Curtis, Tolman, Palmer, Payson, and Weed's companies, there are certificates of Lieut. Col. Foote, representing that, in his absence, they were called out by Major Wilson, under the general order of the 3d July, 1812, to support the detached company stationed at Camden, the enemy's fleet being at anchor off that place, and their barges attempting depredations.

The companies commanded by Captains Coombs, Curtis, Tolman, Palmer, Payson, and Weed, in November, 1814, appear to have been called

out by a regimental order, issued by Lieutenant Colonel E. Foot, on the 2d November, 1814, in consequence, as therein expressed, of "the enemy's force, consisting of one frigate, one brig of war, and one bomb ketch, being now off Camden, and their Commander having demanded of the citizens of Camden the restoration of a sloop and cargo, seized by the officers of the revenue, or the payment of £20,000, the amount of the vessel and cargo; and having threatened, in case his demand is not complied with, to destroy the village of Camden, and lay waste the whole coast within his command."

According to a letter of Lieutenant Colonel Thatcher to Colonel Sumner, dated the 17th December, 1814, it would seem that the companies commanded by Captains Fuller, Crafton, Lindley, Parker, Andrews, and Robinson, in November, 1814, were called out by a regimental order, issued in his absence by Major Reed, on the 3d November, 1814. The cause of the call is not explained; but, as the companies were in service at Camden, it is presumed to have been the same as is before set forth, with regard to the companies of Lieutenant Colonel Foot's regiment.

As regards the services of Captain Haskell's company, in November, 1814, Lieutenant Colonel E. Thatcher has certified on the muster roll that the services were rendered in pursuance of an order issued by him. The company is stated to have been stationed at Thomaston, an adjoining town to Camden, and on the same occasion, it is presumed, for which the Militia of Lieutenant Colonels Foote and Thatcher's regiments were called out.

Alarm at Mount Desert Island.

A part of Lieutenant Colonel John Black's regiment, from seven to nine days, in March and April, 1813.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 537 64
Deduct overpayments	-	-	-	39 89
				<hr/> 497 73

It is stated by A. Bradford, Esq., in his report of the 22d November, 1822, to the Executive of Massachusetts, relative to the services of the Militia of said State during the late war, that Colonel Black's regiment was ordered out in consequence of an alarm at Mount Desert; but what the circumstances were, that produced the alarm, are not stated.

Alarm at Belfast.

Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Ulmer's Field and Staff, and ten companies, from the 2d to the 21st September, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$5,455 30
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	-	\$596 46
Do. for use of arms	-	-	-	109 37
overpayments	-	-	-	56 07
payments to officers for servants	-	-	-	10 87
				<hr/> \$772 77
				<hr/> \$4,682 53

The following letter, from Lieutenant Colonel Ulmer to the Adjutant General of the State, explains the circumstances under which he called out his regiment on the 2d September, 1814.

LINCOLNVILLE, *September 29, 1814.*

SIR: On the second instant I was informed of the enemy's landing a force of about 500 or 600 men at Belfast, which is ten miles from my residence

and immediately I ordered the regiment of Militia which I have the honor to command, to be under arms and to march against him. I was, at the first instance, informed they had marched to Hampden with about 300 men, with an intention to destroy the shipping on Penobscot river. I accordingly put myself in motion, with as many of my regiment as could immediately be collected, to pursue him, and to co-operate with the force at Hampden. In this I was disappointed; having marched within ten miles of that place, through woods, &c., I there learned, to my great mortification, the total defeat of all the Militia at that place. I then fell back to Belmont, five miles from Belfast, and there encamped, waiting for reinforcements, (which I expected,) with an intention then to attack the enemy, then in Belfast; taking care to cut off and prevent supplies going to him from the extensive country round about there. On the sixth instant he precipitately embarked with his whole force from Belfast, and we marched in and took the ground they had lately left, expecting then an immediate attack would be made on Camden. At that time, Colonel Cummings, with his regiment of the 11th division, was encamped in Belmont with me. We being destitute of any general officer in the 10th division, I acted under the orders of Major General King, of the 11th division, (who was on the spot,) and continued so to do until the 21st instant, when I received a communication from Colonel Sumner, accompanied with some additional remarks made by the bearer of said despatch, the original of which I enclose for your consideration and notice. I must confess, to me it appears quite novel and unpleasant, to see George Watson, or any private gentleman, not officially authorized, nor in any way concerned in the Militia of this Commonwealth, interfering, or assuming any unwarrantable command of any part of the 10th division, although they unhappily are at present in an unpleasant situation; yet I feel myself in duty bound, and always ready, to obey any orders I may receive from my superiors, and from proper authority. In obedience to the despatch received and alluded to, I have dismissed the regiment under my command, with orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, at the shortest notice, wherever they may be ordered by His Excellency the Commander in Chief. The effects produced by their discharge is, the almost daily passing of beef, cattle, grain, and supplies of almost every description the country affords, from Belfast, and other places in the vicinity of the Penobscot river, in large quantities, bound towards the enemy at Castine; which, as I am credibly informed, can be proved, and, I think, might be prevented, by vigilant Militia guards, stationed on and about the Penobscot river, in proper places. I am extremely sorry to see so many as there appears to be in Belfast and its vicinity, show such striking marks of favor for the enemy, and prejudices against our own Militia, as evidently seen, with an intention to trade with and supply the enemy all in their power. The enemy at Castine frequently send out their foraging parties and plunder the inhabitants, which they attempted on the 23d instant, in Northport, with five barges. I met them with a party of my regiment, and they were repulsed. Sometimes they demand their fire arms, and at other times such supplies as they may want, frequently robbing houses, &c. Desertion from Castine has been quite common, and I believe would be still more so, if there was any military force on or near the Penobscot river, on this side, to secure and assist them in their escape. I have taken the liberty to give you this information, not wishing; or meaning, by any means, to dictate; but always ready

to obey, and relying on his Excellency's doing all that can be done, for the general good and security.

I have the honor, sir, to be, with high consideration and esteem,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

JACOB ULMER,

Lieut. Col. Com'dg 2d Reg. 1st. Brig. 10th Div. Mass. Militia.

General JOHN BROOKS.

A copy of the communication referred to in the foregoing letter appears to have been forwarded by Col. Sumner to the State Adjutant General, prefaced by the following remarks:

Mr. George Watson has requested me to forward the enclosed papers. In consequence of his representations, and other intelligence, and by the advice of General Sewall, I wrote a letter, of which the following is a copy:

WISCASSET, *Sept. 20th, 1814.*

To Lt. Col. ULMER:

Since I have arrived in this place, I have learned that you intend to take the responsibility of ordering out the troops of the 10th division, or a part of them, to the Penobscot.

The change of circumstances on that river, which has become our Eastern frontier, is such, that some general arrangement will be made by the Government, for the regulation of the officers in that quarter. From my knowledge of the views of the Government respecting that position, I think no authority vested in the commanders on that station would be usefully exercised by them, till they have special instructions from Head Quarters. I therefore think that you had better report to the Commander in Chief the situation of the people on that frontier, and act according to such directions as you shall receive.

Alarm at Hampden.

Captain John Emery, Jun's company, for three days, in September, 1814.

Abraham Hill's	do	from the 2d to 4th	do	do
Solomon Blake's	do	do	do	do
Lot Rider's	do	do	do	do
Warren Ware's	do	do	do	do
James Patten's	do	from the 1st to 3d	do	do
Peter Newcomb's	do	do	do	do
Amos Weston's	do	from the 1st to 4th	do	do
Samuel Butman's	do	from 31st Aug. to 3d	do	do
Joseph Neally's	do	from 1st Sept. to 4th	do	do
Elisha Thayer's	do	do	do	do
Timo. W. Sibley's	do	from the 2d to 4th	do	do
Daniel Webster's	do	do	do	do
Major Thomas George's field and staff		do	do	do
Brigadier General John Blake, from the 1st to 10th			do	do
Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$ 6,672	75
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	146	04
do use of arms	-	-	26	08
overpayments	-	-	54	88
excess of rations	-	-	164	51
miscellaneous accounts	-	-	4,368	90
			<hr/>	4,760 41

1,912 34

The foregoing militia appears to have entered the service in pursuance of orders issued on the 6th September, 1814, by Brigadier General John Blake and Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Grant; which orders directed the troops to repair forthwith to Hampden, for the purpose of protecting the shipping at that place, the enemy being hourly expected there to destroy it.

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$ 37,652 86
Deduct payments for clothing	-	3,344 13	
do use of arms		445 01	
overpayments	-	1,422 60	
rations reduced	-	436 93	
excess of rations	-	279 39	
payments to officers for forage		64 49	
miscellaneous items	-	7,480 69	
payments to officers for servants		37 77	
		<u>13,511 10</u>	
			<u>24,141 76</u>

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, 30th January, 1828.

(C.)

MILITIA CALLED OUT UNDER THE GENERAL ORDER OF 16th JUNE, 1814.

A statement applicable to such items in the claim of the State of Massachusetts as relate to expenditures consequent on calls of militia into service under the authority given to several Major Generals of militia, by a general order issued by the Adjutant General of the State, by direction of the State Executive, on the 16th June, 1814, an extract of which follows: "The constant alarm excited and kept up by the predatory course of warfare lately adopted on our sea-board, renders it necessary that guards should be kept up at some of the places, those particularly exposed by having quantities of shipping lying therein. To facilitate the execution of such a purpose, and to render the necessary aid as prompt and efficacious as possible, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs me to signify it to you, as his pleasure, that you furnish to every town whose situation, from the present pressure of the war, is exposed to surprise and immediate danger, such military force, and, more especially, such guards by night, as its peculiar situation and circumstances require."

At Scituate.

A detachment, consisting of Lieutenant Elisha Barrell, 2 sergeants, and 8 matrosses, from the 1st July to 6th September, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$ 634 21
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	85 36
overpayments	-	-	10 35

Deduct rations reduced	-	-	-	20	22
miscellaneous items	-	-	-	109	25
payments to officers for quarters and fuel	-	-	-	2	25
				<hr/>	227 43
					<hr/> 406 78

This detachment was in service pursuant to a division order issued by Major General N. Goodwin, on the 28th June, 1814, directed to Lieutenant Colonel Turner, and requiring him to detach from the artillery company under his command, a lieutenant, one of his pieces, with apparatus complete, and a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and privates to manage the same; to be marched immediately to the harbor of Scituate, for the defence of that place and its vicinity, and be under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Turner. The town is not shown to have applied for this force. On the 24th June, 1814, an application, at the instance of the town, for a permanent guard, was made by Lieutenant Colonel Turner to the General, and who, on that day, issued a division order, under which a sergeant, 2 corporals, and 15 privates, of infantry, were stationed at Scituate, during the whole of the period this artillery detachment was in service. Both detachments were discharged on the 6th September, 1814, in consequence of a division order issued by him on the 29th August, 1814; and, agreeably to this order, another guard was called out, and remained in service till 5th November, 1814.

At Plymouth.

Captain Edward F. Jacob's company of artillery, from the 19th September to the 19th October, 1814.

Captain Peter H. Peirce's company of infantry, from the 21st September to the 15th October, 1814.

Captain Samuel Cushman's company of infantry, from the 26th September to the 19th October, 1814.

Captain Elisha Daggett's company of infantry, from the 26th September to the 19th October, 1814.

Captain Joshua How's company of infantry, from the 20th September to the 18th October, 1814.

Captain Nehemiah Lincoln's company of infantry, from the 20th September to the 16th October, 1814.

Captain Nathaniel Edson's company of infantry, from 20th September to the 12th October, 1814.

Captain Isaac Keith's company of infantry, from the 20th September to the 15th October, 1814.

Captain Sears Washburn's company of infantry, from the 20th September to the 12th October, 1814.

Captain Nathaniel Eddy's company of infantry, from the 21st September to the 12th October, 1814.

Captain Greenleaf Pratt's company of infantry, from the 21st September to the 15th October, 1814.

Captain Joseph Le Barron's company of infantry, from the 21st September to the 12th October, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Caleb Howard's Field and Staff, from the 20th September to the 19th October, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	-	\$ 16,500 65
Deduct payments for clothing	-	-	1,765 68	
do use of arms	-	-	292 47	
overpayments	-	-	204 84	
rations-reduced	-	-	1,025 79	
excess of rations	-	-	44 57	
payments to officers for forage	-	-	50 38	
do do servants	-	-	17 29	
do do quarters	-	-		
and fuel	-	-	67 59	
miscellaneous items	-	-	2,162 17	
				<hr/> 5,630 78
				<hr/> 10,869 87

The foregoing militia appear to have been called out by a division order issued by Major General N. Goodwin, on the 17th September, 1814, and to have been discharged under other like orders, issued by him on the 8th, 12th, and 15th October, 1814.

The circumstances occasioning the call are set forth in a written application, made to General Goodwin, on the 13th September, 1814, by the selectmen and committee of safety of the town of Plymouth; wherein, after requesting him, pursuant to a vote at a town meeting held on that day, to order out for the defence and protection of the town and its vicinity, such a portion of the militia as he should judge necessary for the purpose, they proceed: "the time having arrived, in our opinion, and that of all wise and prudent men, that we are in danger of an invasion from the enemy, and it has become imminent and alarming, there being a large British force in our bay, daily in sight from the town, taking and destroying even our little fishing vessels; and they have landed at Brewster and other towns in the bay; put some under heavy contributions, and threatening others. Their boats and barges have landed several times, one of which was snuk by the small fort at the entrance of our harbor; and, from information which we can fully rely upon, it is the intention and determination of the squadron to attack our fort, making a landing at the same time, and destroy the shipping at our wharves; in doing which, they must destroy a great part of the town. Under these impressions, the inhabitants of all ages and situations are moving into the country with their families and effects. We do, therefore, think it indispensably necessary for you to call in some troops to our aid and assistance; such a number as will be necessary to repel an attack. While you are affording aid to other towns within your command, we trust you will not leave us defenceless at this critical and important crisis; therefore, we rely on your granting our request." Appended to this, there is the following note: "Notwithstanding the foregoing application for assistance, (and many previous ones,) it being my native town and place of residence, I did not order out any troops before I consulted with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the commissioners for the sea-coast defence at Boston, personally, on the subject.

Gen. Dearborn appears to have, on the 8th July, 1814, made a requisition on Gov. Strong, for certain detachments of artillery and infantry, to be placed at different posts on the sea-board of the State, and to remain in service of the United States for three months. This requisition was complied with by the State Executive, and the detachments were received into the United States' service, and were paid and supplied by the United States.

Of these detachments, a lieutenant and 18 non-commissioned officers and privates of artillery, and a lieutenant, ensign, and 40 non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry, were by General Dearborn's direction, marched to the Gurnet Fort in the harbor of Plymouth; and where they, together with a lieutenant and twenty-two men of the United States' Army, were stationed from the 4th August to the end of October, 1814, a period comprehending the whole time of service of Lieutenant Col. Howard's regiment.

It will be seen, too, on reference to the statement relative to the guard duty, that there were, during the same time, between 30 and 40 more militia stationed at Plymouth.

At New Bedford and Fairhaven.

Capt. Sam'l Stall's comp'y of artillery, from the 16th June to 1st Aug. 1814.

Reuben Swift's	do	do	17th	30th June,	do
Wm. Nye's	do	do	do	29th June,	do
Jona Davis'	do	do	18th	28th June,	do
Nathaniel Nelson's	do	do	16th	5th July,	do
Simeon Ashley's	do	do	18th	30th June,	do
Lynde Hathaway's	do	do	20th	28th June,	do

A letter, of which the following is a copy, explains the cause of the call of these militia into service:

NEW BEDFORD, June 21, 1814.

SIR: The bearer of this, Lieutenant Frederick Mayhew, I send to you, express, to communicate the situation of this place. Sir, we are in a state of great alarm. On the morning of the 13th instant, at daybreak, about nine barges full of men appeared in our harbor. By information since received, it appears that there were in the barges about four hundred men. I immediately called out three companies of our militia in this vicinity; and in evening, the enemy disappearing, they were discharged. On the 16th, I received a communication from the selectmen of our town, with a request to call out five hundred men from the regiment under my immediate command, to protect this town and harbor, which request I complied with. We have now about three hundred and fifty men under arms in this town and Fairhaven: under these circumstances, I thought proper to send an express to you for advice and direction; and should be extremely gratified was it convenient for you to visit us in these times of agitation. We every hour expect an attack. Our force is very small. We have a small fort, with 7 guns and 23 men and boys, and two gun-boats, with about twenty men and boys, which are all the defence our General Government has thought proper to furnish us. We have a great amount of property in this port, upwards of fifty ships and brigs, together with a great number of small vessels, exposed to the enemy. We have but very little means of defence, only one small company of artillery, and six small pieces of cannon, and very little ammunition. I have sent an express to the Governor, who will probably return by way of your place. Under these circumstances, I wish for orders by this express, if convenient.

Yours, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN,

Lieut Col. 2d Reg't 2d Brigade.

Major Gen. GOODWIN.

This letter, and the rolls of the seven companies last before specified, are far from corresponding, so far as respects the number of militia in service at New Bedford and Fairhaven, at the time the letter was written. According to it, only about three hundred and fifty men were then under arms there; whereas the rolls, the certificates of services on which are not dated till some months after the companies were discharged, exhibit a force which, with the field and staff officers, exceeded 520.

Captain Isaac Lane's company of artillery, from the 29th June to the 9th July, 1814.

Captain Nathaniel Wilder's company of infantry, from the 24th June to the 10th July, 1814.

Captain Gain Shaw's company of infantry, from the 24th June to the 8th July, 1814.

Capt. Joseph Cushman's company of Infantry, from the 24th June to the 10th July, 1814.

Major Levi Peirce and Staff, from the 23d June to the 10th July, 1814.

The company of artillery, and three companies of infantry last mentioned, were called out by division orders, issued by Major General N. Goodwin, on the 21st June, 1814, in consequence of the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln, to him before set forth, and to which he appears to have replied as follows:

HEAD QUARTERS, *Plymouth*, 22d June, 1814.

Your letter, by express, I have this moment received, stating the situation of your place requires all your energy in these difficult times. I flatter myself you are competent to the duty imposed, and presume, should the enemy attempt an attack, you will give a good account of them. Under the present excitement, I think you are justified in calling in the troops to your aid and assistance in defence of the place. You will retain them no longer than the exigency of the case requires, and, being on the spot, you must be the best judge.

Upon your representation, and considering the weakness of the United States' garison, together with the possibility of an attack from the enemy, I have ordered the company of artillery from Norton, and a battalion of infantry, under the command of a major, from Col Abiel Washburn's regiment, being the nearest your place, to be placed under your command, as by the order enclosed.

You will direct the troops to mount guard day and night. If more remains than is necessary for that purpose, you will place them in the fort, with a sufficient number of others to man that fortress, by permission of the commanding officer there, as it appears that the United States' troops stationed there are insufficient to defend it. Should the number of troops that I have ordered, in your opinion, be insufficient for the defence of New Bedford and its vicinity, you will order a further supply or detachment from your regiment, from those most remote, or from those residing nearest you, belonging to the second brigade. In case you should be invaded, upon any alarm, I presume the militia generally would march to your assistance: orders have been already given to that purpose. You will dismiss the troops, or most part thereof, when you shall judge the safety of the place will permit. But as necessity obliges us, for our defence, to make those supplies of men, &c. which, in justice and good faith, should have been made by the General Government, we must have strict regard to economy, and no expense should be incurred, but what, in your opinion, is indispensable. Upon

the arrival of the above detachment, you can dismiss some that are there, if you judge expedient, and call in others. You must exercise your judgment. I hope soon to hear from you.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN,
Major General 5th Division.

To Lieut. Col. BENJ. LINCOLN, *2d Brigade.*

Captain Wm. Nye's company,	from the 30th June to the 10th July, 1814.
Captain Silas Shepard's do.	8th July 25th do.
Captain Giles G. Chase's do.	do. do. do.

As to the company in service from the 30th June to the 8th July, under command of Capt. Nye, no explanation is furnished. It was probably called out to relieve the other company that had been commanded by him, and which was discharged on the 29th June. The companies of Captains Shepard and Chase belonged to the third regiment, and the reason for calling them out appears in the following letter:

NEW BEDFORD, *3d July, 1814.*

SIR: Agreeably to your orders, the detachment from Col. Washburn's regiment have arrived, under the command of Major Peirce, also the artillery from Norton, and are on duty. Their prompt attention to order and discipline does them honor. I have to state, however, that, in consequence of your instructions, I have ordered out two companies from the third regiment in this brigade, being nearest to us, for the purpose of relieving those now on duty from the second regiment, and to supply the place of others discharged; it being my opinion the number on duty is inadequate for the defence of so important a place as this, having already had a great proportion of the troops from the second regiment on duty, the pressing calls of their families and little plantations, were such as induced me to discharge more than I otherwise should. Last evening I received a communication from Capt. Shepard and Col. Deane, of the third regiment, which induces me to think they will not join as ordered. We have only 390 men, officers included, have hove up a battery* at the Smoking Rocks, to annoy the enemy, should they again attempt to enter our harbor. We need some lumber to complete the battery, and to mount the guns that we have taken out of some vessels in the river: wish to know if I should be justified in procuring the same. The commandant of the United States' garrison is opposed to the militia being quartered there. If that fortress is to be defended, it must be without the walls: there is not men sufficient to defend it. Should the enemy get possession, they will command both sides of the river. The enemy are in sight of the harbor continually.

Yours,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Lieut. Col.*

To General Goodwin.

To the foregoing letter, the following reply appears to have been sent:

HEAD QUARTERS, *Plymouth, 4th July, 1814.*

The Major General extremely regrets the necessity of retaining in service so large a detachment of the militia, for the defence of New Bedford, and its vicinity. On the arrival of the two companies you have detached from the third regiment, and second brigade, you will discharge the troops belonging to the 4th regiment, first brigade, under the command of Major

Pierce. Should your force be insufficient to protect your town, the number must be augmented by a new draft, it being extremely inconvenient for farmers to be long absent from home at this busy season of the year.

By order of the Major General 5th Division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aid de Camp.*

To Lieut. Col. BENJ. LINCOLN.

Captain Wm. Nye's company, from the 25th July to the 6th Aug. 1814.

Captain Reuben Swift's company, from the 25th July to the 12th August, 1814.

The commencement of service of these two companies, agreeing with the date at which the detachment, referred to in the following letter, was to enter, they are presumed to have been part thereof : no other explanation in relation to the call of them into service can be found in any of the documents furnished.

NEW BEDFORD, *July 21st, 1814.*

SIR : Nothing of much importance has occurred since you left this place, excepting a small affair at Westport harbor. On Friday night last, a British barge, with 30 or 40 men, entered there ; but our small guard stationed there, being vigilant, after exchanging a few rounds with them, they thought best to return to the ship. The British force in our sound has been recently augmented. I have this day ordered a detachment of 170 men, (officers included,) Monday next, from the 3d regiment ; and shall discharge those on duty from the 2d regiment : have stationed 18 at Slocum's river, and reduced the guard on Scouticut Point to 4, with tar barrels, and placed the others in various places. The whole number of troops is 210, artillery included. A considerable alarm has been excited by the augmentation of the British force off the harbor ; and the recent arrival of the privateer Yankee, which has been very mischievous to the enemy, and their determination to obtain her, keeps them off here in expectation of taking her. I am strongly importuned by our citizens to call in more force, and I wish your instructions on that head. If troops are taken, I would suggest the propriety of taking them from the interior. The inhabitants met yesterday, and agreed to furnish me with materials to complete the small fort, also a guard boat.

Yours, &c.

BENJ. LINCOLN, *Lt. Col.*

Gen. GOODWIN.

As appears by the foregoing letter and the following one, General Goodwin had personally visited New Bedford, and had given directions for a reduction of the force under Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln's command, to about 100 men ; he notwithstanding kept in service nearly double that number.

HEAD QUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 23d, 1814.*

SIR : I should have written you before this, had I not waited for an answer from the Adjutant General, which I have not yet received. But, sir, I presume you have discharged the detachment of guards doing duty at Russell's Mills, and reduced the others at Westport and Ponigansett, and also the troops from the 3d regiment, and called in some of the 2d regiment to supply their places, (in part,) agreeably to my directions when I left you, and you will retain no more troops than is sufficient for guards, sentinels, &c. viz : 40 for the harbor, cove, sentinels at Russell's Mills, and head of

the river; 40 to be stationed at the fort; 40 at Ponigansett and Westport; making in the whole about 100. I expect orders daily respecting the distribution of the troops, and will give you information. You will observe, by orders accompanying this, that part of the detachment is to be stationed at Fairhaven. You will lose no time or exertion in having the detachment from your brigade completed, and marched to the place of rendezvous, as directed: to expedite the business, forward you 50 general orders, and 60 blank rolls, to be distributed.

Yours, with due respect,
NATH'L GOODWIN,
Maj. Gen. 5th Division.

Lt. Col. BENJ. LINCOLN.

N. B. You will endeavour to cultivate harmony with the officer commanding the United States' fort, that you may act in concert in case of an attack.

On the 29th July, 1814, General Goodwin appears to have replied to the foregoing letter of Lt. Col. Lincoln of the 21st, and of that reply the following are extracts: "I received yours of the 21st, with its enclosures; I am sorry you ordered so large a number of men from your regiment; they cannot be wanted; I stated to you in my last, of the 23d inst. a number that I imagined necessary, and is about the same number of men, as when with you. On the arrival of the detached artillery and infantry, you will discharge Captain Hall's (Stall's) company of artillery, and all the troops doing duty at Fairhaven and New Bedford, excepting the sentinels necessary to be detained, as named to you in my last; those, with the assistance of night signals, viz: 9 at Scouticut, 6 at foot of the rocks, 3 at Lighthouse Point, 3 at the westerly point of the cove, 10 row guard across the cove to Dartmouth shore, 3 up the cove, 3 at Russell's Hill, 3 at the head of the river, 21 at Dartmouth and Ponigansett, varying their positions as you may judge best. I am happy to be informed your committee are to supply materials to enable you to finish your little fort. I hope soon to hear they have manned it with exempts; surely they cannot be so blind to their own interest, safety, security, and protection, as not to do it.

The detached artillery and infantry referred to, were called out on the requisition of General Dearborn, and will be hereafter more particularly noticed.

Captain Noah Reed's company, from the 10th August to the 10th September, 1814.

To this company, the following letter is presumed to have reference:

NEW BEDFORD, *July 31st, 1814.*

SIR: To relieve the troops we have now on duty from my regiment, I have this day ordered a detachment from the 4th regiment, one company of 77 men, (officers included,) which was our only alternative, or be left without men. Should this proceeding not suit your approbation, you will please give immediate advice, and the order shall be countermanded. The people here are all very much alarmed: it is reported that an expedition is fitting for the enemy for this place, which I hope will prove to be nothing but report.

In haste, I am, yours, with respect,
BENJ. LINCOLN, *Lt. Col.*

Gen. GOODWIN.

On the 8th and 9th of August, 1814, a company of infantry commanded by Captain Kingman, and a detachment of artillery commanded by Lieutenant Lane, constituting together (including officers) a force of nearly 90 men, (being parts of certain militia detachments called out pursuant to a requisition of General Dearborn upon Governor Strong, and which were received into the service of, and were paid and supplied by, the United States) arrived at Fairhaven, and remained stationed there till November, and where too a detachment of regular troops, consisting of a lieutenant and about 20 men, were also stationed from June to November.

Captain Joseph Reed's company, from the 6th September to the 6th October, 1814.

This company is represented in a letter of Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln to General Goodwin, dated 3d September, 1814, to have been, agreeably to the general's orders, detached from the 3d regiment for one month, to relieve those of the 4th regiment. The colonel mentions, that he had discharged all the men from Westport, and had then on duty at Clark's Cove, Scouticut, with signals; in all 69.

Captain Samuel Wilbor's company, from the 27th September to the 18th October, 1814.

Captain Seth Staple's company, from the 27th September to the 20th October, 1814.

Captain John Hood's company, from the 25th September to the 19th October, 1814.

Captain Joseph Watson's company, from the 25th September to the 20th October, 1814.

Major E. Hunt's company, from the 30th September to the 19th October, 1814.

Major General N. Goodwin appears to have issued, on the 19th September, 1814, a division order, requiring Lt. Col. Lincoln to detach one major, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, and 280 non-commissioned officers and privates, to be formed into 4 companies, and stationed at New Bedford, Fairhaven and vicinity, and to have accompanied the order with a letter, of which the following is a copy:

PLYMOUTH, *September 19, 1814.*

Enclosed is an order, providing for the defence of your place. I believe the time has arrived that we must make preparation to defend ourselves, being left by that Government who is bound in duty and good faith to protect us. The late depredations of the enemy, by their unheard of mode of warfare, not practised by any civilized nations, leave us no hopes or expectation of lenity from them. We are left to make every exertion in our power, to repel a hostile invading foe. I hope the late disasters will teach them moderation, and a just sense of propriety. They, by way of excuse, say, we set them the example. They have landed at Eastham, and taxed the salt works \$1200; also, at Brewster, \$4,000. If you can give Major Pope the command of this detachment, I presume you will. Last week, in Boston, General Dearborn informed me he had consented to the exchange of Kingman. It is highly important to have a good officer to command that fortress. Suppose the term of the last detachment from the 3d regiment has nearly expired. You will use your own judgment respecting detaining them till that time. You will make the detachment from that part of your brigade most remote, if compatible with your former drafts of duty: not make a general detail. Should you be assailed by the enemy, you will alarm the country—

do not neglect your night signals. I have received no answer to my two last letters of the 20th August, and 3d inst.

NATH'L GOODWIN,
Major General.

Col. B. LINCOLN.

For the discharge of the last mentioned detachment, a division order, of which the following is a copy, was issued:

HEAD QUARTERS,
Plymouth, 15th October, 1814.

In compliance with orders received from the Commander-in-Chief, you are hereby directed to discharge, immediately, the four companies of militia now doing duty at New Bedford, Fairhaven, and its vicinity, that were detached agreeably to my order to you of the 19th of September last. If you want troops to defend your place, your committee will apply directly to the Commander-in-Chief, he having resumed all the power to himself, and most properly; at least I presume so, by the late order. You will advise me of the receipt of this by the first mail.

NATH'L GOODWIN,
Major General 5th Division.

To Col. B. LINCOLN, *New Bedford.*

Lieut. Col. B. Lincoln, and part of his Field and Staff, for different periods between the 13th of June and the 18th of October, 1814.

Major General N. Goodwin, for extra services performed by him between the 16th of June and the 16th of November, 1814.

The services of Gen. Goodwin and Col. Lincoln, and the field and staff officers of his regiment, are connected with the different detachments that were called into service at New Bedford, &c..

Agregate expenditure on account of the foregoing detachments at New Bedford, &c.

	-	-	-	\$ 21,538 17
Deduct payments for clothing	-		2,318 62	
do use of arms	-		392 68	
overpayments	-		400 85	
rations reduced	-		905 46	
excess of rations	-		263 28	
payments to officers for forage			8 90	
do do servants			33 98	
do do quarters				
and fuel	-		8 33	
miscellaneous items	-		3,059 26	
			<hr/>	7,391 36
				<hr/> 14,146 81

At Portland.

Captain E. Andrew's company, from the 1th of July to the 2d Sept. 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$ 2,843 09
Deduct payments for clothing	-		343 64
overpayments	-		62 73
excess of rations	-		56 20
miscellaneous items	-		14 25
			<hr/> 476 82
			<hr/> 2,366 27

As regards this company, the information contained in the following copies and remarks have been collected from the documentary testimony, &c.

To His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PORTLAND, June 22, 1814.

The undersigned, the selectmen and others, a committee of general safety and defence, of the town and harbor of Portland, respectfully acquaint your Excellency, that, considering the great consternation and alarm which universally prevail among the inhabitants of this town, the committee, as instructed by the town, applied to Brigadier General Alford Richardson, the senior officer of this division, for a military force, for the immediate defence of the town and harbor; to which General Richardson made the reply of which a copy is enclosed. General Richardson, it seems, does not feel himself authorized to act under any emergencies whatever, with his existing orders; although he does conceive that the commanders of the Portland regiment of infantry and battalion of artillery are authorized to act. Yet these commanders consider they have no authority, unless it be *previously* vested in their superiors; and they, therefore, cannot comply with the request of the town, in ordering out two companies of Infantry.

Under these circumstances, we are constrained to beg your Excellency, in the most earnest terms, to issue an order for two or more companies of infantry, forthwith to be ordered out. The principal part of the United States' forces have marched off.

The inhabitants are removing their goods and effects out of town, in consequence of our want of preparations of defence. In fine, a universal consternation prevails, and the inhabitants, unless better protected, will, generally, remove their families and effects.

A full meeting of the town was held on Monday last, and the committee act by order and vote of the town.

Such is our defenceless condition, that we want a permanent force as long as these threatened circumstances of invasion exist.

We have the honor to be,

With the most respectful consideration,

Your obedient servants,

DANIEL TUCKER,
JOS. H. INGRAHAM,
COTTON B. BROOKS,
PETER WARREN,
LEMUEL WEEKS,
ROBERT ILSLEY,
A. W. ATHERON,

} Selectmen and Committee of General Safety and Defence for the town of Portland.

NORTH YARMOUTH, June 21, 1814.

SIR: Yours of yesterday has this moment been handed me, in which you observe that the danger of invasion is now so imminent, the committee of safety desire me immediately, if I shall conceive myself properly authorized, under the general order of July 3, 1812, to order a detachment of two companies to be made to serve in the interim, while an answer is expected from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. I do not con-

ceive that I am authorized, by said general order of 3d July, 1812, to order a detachment in any case; but do conceive that Lieut Col. Nichols and Major Weeks are clothed with all the power necessary to call out the troops under their commands, or any portion of them, "in case of actual invasion, or such imminent danger thereof as will not admit of delay." If said general order has been complied with, the troops in the neighborhood of Portland are in constant readiness to assemble and march to the defence of any point the enemy may choose to attack.

As senior and commanding officer of the 12th division, I shall cheerfully co-operate in every necessary and proper measure to be taken for the defence and safety of the town of Portland, and promptly carry into effect any orders that I may receive from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for that purpose.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ALFORD RICHARDSON.

DANIEL TUCKER, Esq.

Chairman of the Committee of Safety, Portland.

At foot of the official copy of the general order of the 16th June, 1814, referred to at the head of this statement, it is noted that a copy thereof was sent to General Richardson on the 24th of that month; and by his orderly book, it appears that, on the same day, the letter next hereinafter set forth, giving additional instructions, was written to him.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Boston, June 24, 1814.

SIR: Since my letter to you of this date was written, I have thought that some special notice of the town of Portland might be expected. The committee of safety of that town express strong wishes that two companies may be stationed there. The Commander-in-Chief had flattered himself that a measure of that sort would not have been required, as he learnt from General Cushing, on Saturday last, that two companies of United States' troops were retained at that post, in consequence of the menacing movements of the British cruisers on that part of our maritime frontier.

However this may be, the subject is referred to your discretion, and the Commander-in-Chief entertains no doubt that the result will justify the confidence he places in your judgment. That some force may with propriety be called out as a guard for that town, is indisputable, and the sooner the measure is adopted, the better. I recommend to you an immediate interview with the selectmen and committee of safety.

I am, very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BROOKS, *Adj. Gen.*

To Brigadier General ALFORD RICHARDSON.

PORTLAND, *June 27, 1814.*

SIR: The undersigned, the selectmen and others, a committee of general safety and defence of the town and harbor of Portland, appointed by the town at the last annual town meeting, having addressed letters to the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General, and yourself, upon the exposed situation of this place, and, finding that the Governor has entrusted the defence of this town and neighborhood to your discretion, we beg

leave to call your immediate attention to the defence of Portland, the shipping and other property exposed to the predatory depredations of the enemy now on our coast, burning and carrying off such effects as come within their reach: and we are of opinion that two companies of infantry are indispensably necessary for this purpose.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

DANIEL TUCKER,
JOS. H. INGRAHAM,
COTTON B. BROOKS,
PETER WARREN,
LEMUEL WEEKS,

} Committee of
Safety.

Brig. GEN. ALFORD RICHARDSON,
North Yarmouth.

On the 28th June, 1814, Gen. Richardson, by a division order, directed the detaching, forthwith, of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and 64 privates, to form one company, for the service of the State, for 60 days, and to march to the town of Portland, and report themselves to Major Weeks, who was requested to make such disposition of them as he should judge most conducive to the safety of the place, after advising with the selectmen and committee of general safety and defence of said town and harbor, until further orders. Under this order, Capt. Andrews' company appears to have entered on duty; and another division order of Gen. Richardson, issued on the 29th August, 1814, required its discharge on the 2d Sept. then next, and when it appears to have been discharged accordingly.

In the beginning of August, 1814, about 200 infantry and artillery, under Majors Rogers and Weeks, (being part of certain detachments which were furnished on the requisition of Major General Dearborn, and were received into the service of, and paid and supplied by, the United States,) entered on duty at Forts Scammel and Preble, in the harbor of Portland; and when it would seem by the application hereafter set forth, to have been contemplated by General Richardson to discharge Captain Andrews' company, and from then so doing, he was probably deterred by the representation therein made.

PORTLAND, *August 6, 1814.*

SIR: The undersigned committee of general safety and defence for the town and harbor of Portland, having understood that you had it in contemplation to discharge the detachment of militia now performing duty at Fort Burrows, beg leave to state their reasons why said detachment should be continued on duty the remaining part of the term for which they were detached.

1st. The cause of alarm and dangers of invasion have by no means decreased since the application was made for a detachment. On the contrary, it is known that an expedition is fitting out from Halifax, and it is at least as probable that its destination is for this as any other place.

2d. The detachment ordered into the service of the United States, it is understood, is to be the whole force to defend Forts Preble and Scammel, as the rest of the United States' troops are to be withdrawn: consequently, the town will not be benefited by even a guard from this military force.

3d. If this detachment is disbanded, it will subject the town to the expense of a military watch; which is a burthen that ought not to be thrown on the town, at a time when it is subjected to extraordinary expenditures.

4th. The detachment can, for the remaining term of service, which is understood to be less than a month, be very advantageously employed; a part of the time on fatigue, to complete the works at Fort Burrows, and throw up a breast-work on Fish Point, for the better security, in time of attack, of the heavy ordnance on travelling carriages. The town is at this moment mounting a 32 and 24-pounder, at their own risk, to be placed at Fort Burrows, as a further safeguard to that post.

5th. The detachment having undergone all the inconveniences of assembling for the defence of the town, would it not be good policy, even as it respects the militia, to let them serve out the last month, that they may draw pay for the expected term of service? it certainly would be more satisfactory to the men; and encouragement to the militia, in these times, is a very desirable object, although it would not be proper to continue the detachment for this reason only.

Capt. Andrews will pay strict attention to the drill and discipline of his men; and the advantages to be gained in this way will, in a degree, indemnify the Commonwealth for the expenses.

It cannot, it is conceived, be an object with the State Government, in competition with the safety of a town like this, to incur the trifling expense of one company, as a guard to the town, so long as the present state of alarm and anxiety exists among the inhabitants.

We trust, sir, you will think proper to continue, under all these circumstances, the present detachment on duty, to the expiration of the two months.

We are, with great esteem and respect, your obedient servants,

DANIEL TUCKER,	} Committee of Safety.
JOS. H. INGRAHAM,	
PETER WARREN,	
ROBERT ILSLEY,	
A. W. ATHERTON,	

Gen. RICHARDSON.

At Portland—Continued.

Lt. Col. Joseph E. Foxcroft's regiment, from the 10th to 24th Sept. 1814.

Josiah Hobb's	do.	8th to 20th	do.
John Burbank's	do.	7th to 20th	do.
Martin Nicholls'	do.	7th to 19th	do.

Major L. Weeks' staff 9th to 27th Oct.

Brig. Gen. James Irish and his staff, 7th to 20th Sept.

Colonel William Ryerson's regiment 14th to 27th do.

Samuel Holland's do. 14th to 24th do.

Cyrus Carter's do. 13th to 27th do.

Major John Greenwood's battalion 13th to 22d do.

Alden Blossom's do. 12th to 24th do.

James Steele's regiment 13th to 24th do.

Brig. Gen. John Turner and his staff 12th to 27th do.

John McMillan do. 13th to 24th do.

Major Gen. A. Richardson do. 8th to 9th Nov.

Aggregate expenditure	-	-	\$ 53,442 56	
Deduct payments for clothing	-	4,597 84		
do use of arms	-	257 74		
overpayments	-	302 24		
excess of rations	-	1,751 30		
payments to officers for forage		31 44		
do servants		65 86		
do qrs. and fuel		33 60		
Miscellaneous items	-	12,507 30		
			19,547 32	
				33,895 24

The following documents show the circumstances under which the foregoing enumerated troops, which were drawn from the 12th and 13th divisions, and were commanded by Major General Alford Richardson, assembled at Portland, in September, 1814.

PORTLAND, *September 5, 1814.*

At a meeting of the magistrates, selectmen, and committee of safety, fully attended, after taking into consideration the present alarming situation of this town and harbor, in consequence of the increasing force of the enemy, the destruction of the capital, the taking of Eastport, Castine, Belfast, &c. and the strong apprehensions that we are daily exposed to an invasion from the enemy, and conceiving that one of the emergencies contemplated by the laws of the land for calling out the militia, does exist, it was unanimously voted, that application be forthwith made to Brig. Gen. Richardson, the senior officer of this division, to order out two thousand five hundred men, for the defence of the town and harbor of Portland, until relieved by other troops, or until the existing cause of alarm cease.

The Secretary was directed to furnish Gen. Richardson with a copy of the foregoing vote. Adjourned to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Attest:

A. W. ATHERTON, *Secretary.*

Monday, September 5, 1814, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The gentlemen within mentioned met agreeably to adjournment, and voted so far to modify the within vote, as to request of General Richardson, to hold his whole division in requisition, and to order, as soon as may be, into actual service, two full regiments thereof, to be stationed in the town of Portland or its vicinity. *Voted,* That Gen. Richardson be also requested to order into actual service, the regiment under command of Lieut. Col. Nichols, to be stationed in Portland, to guard the town, until the other troops shall arrive.

In the absence of Capt. A. W. Atherton, I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the votes of the meeting.

DANIEL TUCKER, *Chairman.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DIVISION ORDERS.

NORTH YARMOUTH, *September 6, 1814.*

The senior and commanding officer of the 12th division, having received a request from the magistrates, selectmen, and committee of safety, of the town of Portland, occasioned by the present alarming situation of that

place, in consequence of the increasing forces of the enemy, the destruction of the capital, the taking of Eastport, Castine, and Belfast, and the apprehension of an immediate invasion, that he would order a large detachment from said division, for the defence of the town and harbor of Portland, orders that one thousand two hundred and fifty-three men, including officers, be detached from the infantry of the 12th division, to remain in service until the first day of October next, unless sooner discharged.

By order of Brigadier General Alford Richardson, senior and commanding officer of the 12th division.

EDWARD RUSSELL, *Brig. Maj. 1st. Br.*

At an adjournment of the meeting of the magistrates, selectmen, and committee of safety, Tuesday, September 6, 1814,

It was voted, that Brigadier General Irish be requested forthwith to order out the whole brigade under his command, to repair direct to Portland, for its defence; and there to make the detachment of his quota of two regiments, and to remain there until relieved by other troops.

By order of the meeting,

DANIEL TUCKER, *Chairman.*

Brig. Gen. IRISH, *Gorham.*

PORTLAND, *September 7, 1814.*

SIR: You will, with all possible despatch, carry the within request into immediate effect.

JAMES IRISH, *JUN.*

Brig. Gen. 2d Brig. 12th Division.

Maj. FRANCIS OSGOOD.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DIVISION ORDERS.

PORTLAND, *September, 10, 1814.*

Brig. Gen. James Irish, Jr. of the 2d brigade, will retain the troops of his brigade, now in Portland, until further orders.

Brigade Major Russell will transmit this order.

ALFORD RICHARDSON,

Brig. Gen. commanding 12th Division.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Boston, September, 9, 1814.

SIR I have received your letter, dated the 7th instant. The state of your frontier, now the British forces have fallen down Penobscot, must be not only in a state of alarm, but of danger. The orders under which you have been acting, have been discretionary. They must be so still. And should a large force menace Portland, you must call on both Brigadiers, Turner and Mc Millan, of the 13th division, for such a part of their force as you may need; they will both be prepared for the call. It is possible that one of the Commander-in-Chief's aids may shortly be with you. In

the mean time you must exercise your discretion, and act with vigor. You will receive herewith, a commission for Paymaster Lobdell.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. BROOKS, *Adj. Gen.*

To Major Gen. ALFORD RICHARDSON.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Boston, September, 9, 1814.

SIR: As an attack on some part of the sea-coast, of the 12th division, may soon be expected, that may require more force than the militia of that division can furnish, Major General Richardson has been directed to apply to you for such a part of your brigade as he may need as a reinforcement. It is the order, therefore, of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, in the event of a requisition from Major Gen. Richardson, you forthwith comply with the same, and cause the troops ordered out to march with all possible despatch to the place he shall point out.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BROOKS, *Adj. Gen.*

To Brigadier Gen. JOHN TURNER.

P. S. I have sent an order to Gen. McMillan, to the same effect as this, with this difference, that it is to march to the aid of the 6th division.

HEAD QUARTERS,

12th Division, Mass. militia,

Portland, September, 11, 1814.

SIR: By a letter received this morning from the Adjutant General, I am directed to call on you and Brigadier General McMillan, for such part of your force as I may need, should a large force menace Portland. The British have left Penobscot, with the most of their force, and have been, as I understand, reinforced. This town is in danger of being attacked every hour. The services of the troops of your brigade, as well as the whole of the 13th division, may be wanted as soon as they can possibly arrive here. You will, therefore, be pleased to have your troops on the march to this town as soon as possible.

I am, &c.

ALFORD RICHARDSON, *Maj. Gen.*

Brigadier Gen. JOHN TURNER.

On the 19th September, 1814, Major Gen. Richardson issued an order for the forming a detachment from the troops then assembled at Portland, for the United States' service; and the particulars of which will be found set forth in the statement as to militia called into service by the State Executive. That detachment appears not to have been fully organized before the 25th or 26th of September, 1814; at, or previous to which time, the services of the militia assembled at Portland, and not included in the detachment, had ceased, with the exception of those of Gen. Richardson and his staff, which continued till the 9th November, 1814, and those of two artillery companies, and the staff of Major Weeks, who commanded them, which terminated on the 27th October, 1814.

At Bath, Wiscasset, &c.

Lieutenant Samuel H. Rogers' detachment, from the 22d June, to the 5th July, 1814.

In the letter of Major Gen. King, to the State Adjutant General, dated the 24th June, 1814, an extract whereof is set forth in the statement relative to militia called out at an alarm at Bath and its vicinity, reference, it will be seen, is made to a detachment of 40 men, excepted out of an order issued on the 21st of that month, for the discharge of certain militia, on duty at the United States' fort, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, and on the opposite side of that river, and which was to be continued in service at the request of the lieutenant of the fort.

Another order appears to have been issued by Gen. King, on the 22d June, 1814, in which he directs the discharge of all except 20 men, who were to remain in that fort. Under this order, Lieut. Rogers' detachment was made, and under another division order, issued by Gen. King on the 5th July, it was then discharged.

On the 27th June, 1814, a letter appears to have been written by General King to the State Adjutant General, an extract of which follows: in it, more than one letter of the 23d from the State Adjutant General, is, it will be observed, referred to, but only one of that date is produced, and which, with slight variations, is of the same import as the general order of the 16th June, 1814, noticed at the head of this statement.

"Your letters, under date the 23d instant, are now before me. No more of the militia have been retained in service than is necessary to guard the various points and narrow passes on the river. When we were first alarmed, some of the companies were ordered into the forts, which were almost destitute of men, presuming they would be more useful there than in any other situation. But as I had no instructions that would authorize me to place them under the command of any officer of the United States, they were, therefore, when in these forts, under the command of their own officers. It is so manifestly improper, that, in the same fort, there should be officers acting independently of each other, that, unless it is the intention of the Government of the United States immediately to place the necessary number of men in the forts at Georgetown, Edgecomb, and Damariscotta, the most acceptable service they can render the people on these rivers, is to withdraw what troops they have, as interested individuals could do more voluntarily, than there is now done by the United States, and these persons would act at least in concert with the militia." In the reply of the State Adjutant General to this letter, dated 1st July, 1814, Gen. King was instructed as follows: "In relation to any posts occupied by the United States' troops as forts, I am instructed by the Commander-in-Chief to observe to you, that, should application for aid, in case of danger from the approach of an enemy, be made to you by the officers commanding them, from an authority derived from the President of the United States, you forthwith furnish the number of men required. It will not be expected, however, that an officer of the militia, of superior grade to the United States' officer commanding at any such post, should be assigned to that service. The idea of two independent commands at one military station is absurd. Among officers of the same grade, precedence to the national commission will be expected, but beyond this, I presume, the United States' Government would never exact a concession. In furnishing men to reinforce and de-

send a fort, commanded, for example, by a Captain of the United States' Army, no officer of the militia, above that grade, should be detailed for that duty. Between General Cushing and myself, two opinions on this subject did not exist, and all arrangements contemplated by us were intended to comport with this principle."

Capt. Jos. Duston's company, from the 27th June to the 11th July, 1814.

Do do 9th July to the 27th do

Capt. Wm. Torrey's do 25th July to the 6th Aug. do

By a division order, issued by Major General William King on the 24th June, 1814, Brigadier General McCobb was required to detach from his brigade one full company of infantry, for the defence of the town of Bath and the vicinity, to be stationed at such place or places as he might think best, and to be continued in service until the pleasure of the Commander-in-chief should be known. Under this order, and brigade and regimental orders, issued pursuant thereto, the first mentioned company, commanded by Captain Duston, entered on duty. On the 2d July, he issued another division order, wherein, after mentioning that the detachment then on duty had been ordered to be furnished at less notice than would have been convenient to the soldiers, direction is given for discharging them, except the commissioned officers, after having served 15 days; and, also, for General McCobb's ordering out another detachment of the same number of non-commissioned officers and privates, to take the place of those to be discharged.

Agreeably to this order, and to brigade and regimental orders issued in consequence thereof, the second company under Captain Duston's command was detached; and having entered on service, the first company was, by a brigade order, issued on the 11th July, then discharged. General McCobb, by another division order, of the 18th July, was directed to detach a full company, with the requisite number of officers, to relieve the detachment then out, which was to be discharged after having performed 15 days' service, or as soon after as the detachment then ordered should be on duty. Conformably to this order, and to brigade and regimental orders issued in compliance therewith, the company of Captain Torrey was detached; and on the 27th July, (it having previously entered on duty) the second company of Captain Duston was, by a brigade order then issued, discharged.

On the 8th July, 1814, a requisition appears to have been made upon Governor Strong, by Major General Dearborn, for certain militia detachments, to be placed at different posts on the sea-shore of the State, and to remain in service of the United States for three months. This requisition was complied with, and the detachments were paid and supplied by the United States. Their services appear to have commenced early in August; and, by a division order of Major General King, dated on the 2d of that month, Brigadier General McCobb was required to order the portion thereof from his brigade to proceed to the garrison at Phippsburg, and there observe such orders as might be received from General Dearborn; and to discharge the militia then on duty in the State service, on the 5th August, when a brigade order for discharging Captain Torrey's company appears to have been issued; and on the following day it was discharged.

As to the circumstances occasioning the call of the companies of Captains Duston and Torrey into service, it appears that a requisition or petition, signed by the selectmen of the town of Bath, nine justices of the peace, and twelve other persons, was presented to General King, of which the following is a copy :

“ BATH, *June 24, 1814.*

“At a meeting of the selectmen of the town of Bath, in the county of Lincoln, and the magistrates of said county, residing in said town, and other inhabitants, voted unanimously: That, in the present alarming situation, arising from the depredations of the enemy on our coast and in our vicinity, we request and petition Major General King immediately to detach, for actual service, two full companies of militia for the defence of this town and vicinity, to be continued in service till discharged by the Commander-in-Chief. We are induced more particularly to urge this request from information recently received from the enemy, which cannot be doubted, of their intention to attack this place.”

It appears, also, that General King, in a letter to the State Adjutant General, dated at Bath on the 24th of June, 1814, after detailing various calls into service of the militia of his division, and the measures he had pursued as to their discharge, expressed himself as follows:

“I also inclose the copy of a petition handed me this morning, from which I am to infer that there have been, in the opinion of the Magistrates, a larger number of troops discharged than the safety of this place will justify. It was quite an object with me to lessen the expense as much as possible. In order to discharge the troops at Wiscasset and Damariscotta, I considered it necessary to discharge those first that were ordered out here. As there has been one company kept in service at Damariscotta and three at Wiscasset, I am inclined to think that I shall order out at least one company at this place, until the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief is known, which I hope to be advised of by return of mail, as also his opinion in relation to the other companies now out.”

The reply to this letter, and to another letter of General King's, is dated 1st July, 1814, and the following is an extract therefrom:

“I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters, dated the 24th and 27th ult. and have great satisfaction in expressing to you the approbation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as to the arrangements you have made, and the measures you are pursuing, for the safety of the navigation, &c. on the sea-board of your division. The value of property at stake is great; and the Commander-in-Chief wishes and expects the means of protection, when within your control, to be commensurate to the object, whatever expenses may be incurred.”

“The care you have taken, personally to visit the most important and exposed parts of your division, and to regulate the number of men to be held in service, and the promptitude with which the men have turned out on the late alarming occurrences, are subjects highly satisfactorily to the Commander-in-Chief.”

Captain Aaron Potter's company, from the 2d to the 31st July, 1814.

James Yeates' do 28th June to the 28th do

Lieut. Samuel Johnson's detach't. 4th July to the 10th do

Captain Wm. M. Reed's company 6th July to the 10th do

In elucidation of the services of these last mentioned three companies and detachment, the following information has been collected from the documents: the extracts are from letters of Major Gen. King, to the State Adjutant General.

Letter dated 24th June, 1814.

"In order that I should be enabled to make up an opinion understandingly, in relation to the number of men that should be retained in service at and near Wiscasset, I sent for Captain Perry, then commanding officer of the fort, and requested him to state to me what number of men he considered necessary to defend his fort, in case of an attack. His answer was, 'one hundred at least.' To the question 'how many men have you in the fort?' he answered 'eight.' Capt. Perry was informed, if he desired more, and would make the request, he should have them. His answer was, that he had no instructions to make any such request. I consider it necessary to state these facts, to show that we are not only *not defended by the United States, but that there is no disposition to do it.*"

Letter dated 27th June, 1814.

"There is now on these rivers more than 40,000 tons of shipping. The owners have commenced moving their vessels up the rivers: when this is effected, the number of the militia out can be reduced. But the least number that now will satisfy the people, is one company for the various passes on the Kennebeck, one on the Damariscotta, Bristol, and Boothbay, and one at Wiscasset and on the Sheepscot. To the latter place the force will be so much less than is expected, that, in my order to General Payson, I shall permit him to exercise a discretion to let two companies remain until I obtain an answer to my letter of the 24th instant, provided he should think absolutely necessary: as there is no other place where there is any number of vessels, so there is no other within my division where I think there is much danger."

On the day of the date of the last mentioned letter, a division order appears to have been issued by General King, directing Brigadier General Payson to detach from his brigade two companies, to serve as guards or patrols, principally by night, to prevent surprise at the points most exposed in the Sheepscot and Damariscotta rivers, and the towns of Bristol and Boothbay, for 30 days, unless sooner discharged. This was followed by a brigade order, requiring Lieutenant Colonel Cutter to detach one company, and Lieutenant Colonel Day another; and agreeably thereto the company of Captain Potter was detached by Lieutenant Colonel Cutter, and that of Captain Yates by Lieutenant Colonel Day. On the 2d July, General King issued a division order, directing the company of Captain Potter, then on duty at Wiscasset, to proceed immediately to Boothbay; Captain Reed to select from the troops at Boothbay a company with a complement of officers, for a term not exceeding 30 days; and General Payson to order out not exceeding 45 men, under a lieutenant and ensign, to do the duty of guards at Wiscasset and on the Sheepscot river, that was to have been performed by Captain Potter; and to discharge this detachment as soon as Captain Potter could do the duty intended for him. Conformably to this order, the company of Captain Reed, and the detachment of Lieutenant Johnson, entered on duty.

Letter dated 4th July, 1814.

"Having been absent for several days at and near Boothbay, making the necessary arrangements for the defence of that place, is the reason for not having communicated to you the situation of the enemy for a few days past.

"The only ship now lying in our waters is the Tenedos: she has been at anchor in Boothbay harbor now a week. The barges of this ship have been out every day, and have been constantly attempting a landing either at Boothbay, Damariscotta, or Bristol, where they have, in every instance, been beat off: in some instances with considerable loss to themselves: with no other loss, however, on our part, than one man killed from Captain Reed's company, at Boothbay, on the 2d instant. Having examined some men who had been on board the frigate, and reported themselves to have been taken, as to the questions asked them by the officers of the frigate, I am convinced it is their intention to make Boothbay harbor, which is one of the best in this district for their purpose, their place of rendezvous. As this harbor is equally distant from Damariscotta, Wiscasset, and Bath, by the back river, in the event of their being permitted to have the least communication with the shore, or the fishermen in the bay, which is their object, they would every day get from them the most correct information as relates to the state of preparation at the above places. This must either be submitted to, or there must be at least two companies out at Boothbay. The latter I have considered the most correct course to be pursued, and have, at the request of the selectmen and magistrates, ordered a company, in addition to one company from Boothbay, to that post, as long as the frigate or any other ship of that size remains there, or until the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief shall be made known to me, which I hope to be advised of by return of mail." "The place of the company ordered to Boothbay is now supplied from the militia near the posts, for a few days, presuming that it will not be necessary for the detached company ordered to Boothbay, to remain there but a short time, when they will do the duty intended for them."

Letter dated 8th July, 1814.

"I acknowledge, with great pleasure, the receipt of your letter under date the 5th instant. To defend the people on the seaboard of my division from the depredations of the enemy, and to do this in a way that would be likely to meet the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, has been my object. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction, I receive the information that the measures I have pursued are approved by his Excellency. Since my letter of the 4th, the Tenedos has left the harbor of Boothbay; and no other vessel appearing there to take her place, Reed's company has been discharged. Potter's company, detached to do duty as guards on Sheepscot, and at Boothbay, has been ordered on that service; and the forty men which took the place of Potter's company on the Sheepscot, have been discharged."

Of the letter referred to, of the 5th July, from the State Adjutant General to General King, no copy is furnished.

A few days after the discharge of the companies of Captains Potter and Yeates, the militia called out on the requisition of Major General Dearborn, and which, as has been previously noticed, were received into the service of, and were paid and supplied by, the United States, entered on duty; and so many of them as were furnished from Brig. Gen. Payson's brigade, were, by General King's division order of the 2d August, directed to be marched to the garrison at Edgecombe, St. George, and Damariscotta, and there to observe such orders as might be received from General Dearborn.

Aggregate expenditure on account of the foregoing			
detachments at Bath, &c.	-	-	\$ 5,584 05
Deduct payments for clothing	-	697 46	
do use of arms	-	91 48	
overpayments	-	171 49	
excess of rations	-	38 00	
miscellaneous items	-	30 00	
		<hr/>	1,028 43
			<hr/> 4,555 62

At Wiscasset and several other towns between the Sheepscot and Penobscot rivers.

Capt. David Grafton's company, from the 3d to the 8th Sept. 1814.

John W. Lindley's	do	do	9th	do
Simeon Parker's	do	do	10th	do
Geo. Clouse's	do	4th	do	do
Philip Keisar's	do	do	do	do
Charles Miller's	do	do	do	do
Moses Robinson's	do	do	9th	do
Jonathan Fuller's	do	5th	8th	do
Lemuel Andrews'	do	do	do	do

Lieut. Col. Samuel Thatcher's Field and Staff, from the 3d to the 10th September, 1814.

Orders, of which the following are copies, appear to have been issued, for calling out Colonel Thatcher's regiment:

BRIGADE ORDERS.

2d Brigade, 11th Division, Sept. 2, 1814.

The enemy having occupied Castine and Belfast, the commanding officer of the brigade considers the time as now arrived when it becomes the indispensable duty of the militia to fly to arms. Lieut. Col. Thatcher, of the third regiment, will order his whole regiment immediately to assemble near John Gleason's tavern, in Thomaston. The troops must all be well equipped for actual service, and with three days' provision, himself, his field officers and staff, and will meet the commanding officer of the brigade there as soon as possible.

DAVID PAYSON,

Brig. Gen. 2d Brig. 11th Division

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

September 3d, 1814.

All the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the 3d regiment, 2d brigade, and 11th division, will immediately obey the above order, and assemble at the place abovementioned, armed and equipped according to the above order, and also with three days' provision.

SAMUEL THATCHER,

Lt. Col. 3d Reg. 2d Brig. 11th Div.

JESSE PAGE, *Adjutant.*

Captain John Haskell's company, from the 5th to the 9th Sept. 1814.

This company belonged to Major Ebenezer Thatcher's regiment of artillery, and to have been, by a regimental order issued by him on the 3d September, 1814, pursuant, as therein expressed, to brigade orders of the same date, called into service to do duty with the regiment of Lieut. Colonel Samuel Thatcher.

Capt. Elkanah Spear's company, from the 3d to the 9th September, 1814.

George Coomb's	do	do	do
Calvin Curtis's	do	do	12th
Samuel Tolman's	do	do	10th
Thomas Kinney's	do	do	9th
Asher Palmer's	do	do	10th
Noyes Payson's	do	do	9th
James Weed's	do	do	do

Lieut. Col. Erastus Foote's Field and Staff, from the 2d to the 9th September, 1814.

The assembling of this regiment near Camden harbor, in Camden, appears to have been directed by a brigade order, issued by Brigadier General Payson, similar in form, and of the same date, as that before set forth relative to the regiment of Lieut. Col. Thatcher.

Capt. Gideon Barton's company, from the 3d to the 20th Sept. 1814.

Moses Burley's	do	do	do
Job Lord's	do	do	do
James Daggett's	do	do	do
John M. Sinclair's	do	do	do
Robert Thompson's	do	do	do
James Wallace's	do	do	do

Lieut. Col. John Comings' Field and Staff, from the 3d to the 20th September, 1814.

The militia of this regiment is stated at the head of the rolls to have been called out by a regimental order of Lieut. Col. Comings, dated 2d September, 1814, and of which no copy is furnished. It does not appear on any order for calling out this regiment was issued by Brigadier General Payson.

Capt. John Erskine's company, from the 6th to the 12th Sept. 1814.

Benj. Goodwin's	do	do	do
Joseph Johnson's	do	do	do
Samuel Johnson's	do	do	do
Robert M'Lean's	do	do	do
Aaron Potter's	do	do	do

The foregoing six companies constituted one of the battalions of a regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. E. Cutter.

Capt. John Glidden's company, from the 7th to the 12th Sept. 1814.

Richard Hisock's	do	do	do
James Robinson's	do	do	do
John Winslow's	do	do	do
James Yeates'	do	do	do

The foregoing five companies formed one of the battalions of a regiment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Day.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Day's Field and Staff, from the 6th to the 12 September, 1814.

Col. Day commanded the two next preceding battalions.

Capt. David Boynton's company, from the 11th to the 23d Sept. 1814.

Benjamin Flint's	do	10th	23d	do
John Glidden's	do	13th	23d	do
Richard Hisock's	do	do	do	do
J. Robinson's	do	do	do	do
A. Richardson's	do	10th	23d	do
John Sproul's	do	10th	15th	do
J. Winslow's	do	13th	23d	do
James Yeates'	do	13th	24th	do

Lieut. Col. Robert Day's Field and Staff 13th 23d do

Capt. David R. Adams' company, from the 10th to the 28th Sept. 1814.

John Erskine's	do	13th	28th	do
Benjamin Goodwin's	do	do	do	do
James Hunnewell's	do	10th	28th	do
Joseph Johnson's	do	13th	28th	do
Samuel Johnson's	do	do	do	do
Robert McLean's	do	do	do	do
Aaron Potter's	do	do	do	do
Wm. M. Reed's	do	10th	do	do
Samuel Tarbox's	do	do	do	do
Samuel G. Wilson's	do	do	do	do
Henry Whitney's	do	do	do	do

Lieut. Col. E. Cutter's Field and Staff do do do

Lieutenant Colonel Cutter commanded the next foregoing twelve companies.

Lieut. Wm. M'Cobbs detachment of artillery, from the 12th to the 28th September, 1814.

Captain Nathaniel Morse's company, from the 10th to the 28th Sept. 1814.

Marius How's do 10th 29th do

Lieut. Col. Eben. Thatcher's Field and Staff do do do

Lieut. Col. Thatcher commanded the next preceding three companies or detachments.

Capt. John Chism's company of cavalry, for the 5th and 6th Sept. 1814.

Isaac Bernard's	do	from the 5th to the 9th	do
John Chism's	do	10th	24th do

Maj. Thomas M'Crate and Staff. from the 5th Sept. to 5th Oct. 1814.

Major M'Crate commanded these companies of cavalry.

Brigadier General David Payson and his Staff, from the 4th to the 28th September, 1814.

General Payson commanded the five regiments of infantry, and the detachment of artillery and cavalry last herein before specified.

For calling out, &c. and discharging the militia of Brigadier General Payson's brigade, in service in September, 1814, as herein before specified, division orders appear to have been issued by Major General William King, as follows, viz.

September 5th. Directing Brigadier General Payson to order out, without delay, the regiment of Colonel Thatcher, to rendezvous at Warren; the regiment of Colonel Foote, to rendezvous at Camden; one battalion of

Colonel Day's regiment, and one battalion of Colonel Cutter's regiment, to rendezvous at Nobleborough, to be commanded by Colonel Day, and to be marched to Union; the artillery company of Captain Haskeil, to rendezvous at Thomaston; and the cavalry of Major M'Crate, to rendezvous at Wiscasset and Thomaston, one of the companies to proceed to Union, and the Major to consider himself on duty at Wiscasset. Also, directing that the regiment of Colonel Comings, then out, as therein expressed, should remain near Belfast.

September 6th. Directing the discharge of Captain Chism's company of cavalry.

September 7th. Directing the discharge of the regiments of Colonels Thatcher and Foote, (with the exception of one company, which Col. Foote was to detach from his regiment to do duty at Camden,) as soon as, in their opinion, the safety of Camden and its vicinity would permit, each determine in relation to his own regiment.

September 9th. Directing Brigadier General Payson to call out the remaining battalions of the regiments of Colonels Cutter and Day, with the artillery and light infantry attached thereto; and, when out, those officers to command their respective troops; and which, with the exception of one company at Bristol and another at Boothbay, were to rendezvous at Wiscasset.

September 19th. Directing the discharge of Lieutenant Colonel Comings's regiment.

September 27th. Directing Brigadier General Payson to detach four companies for fifteen days' duty on Squam Island, and three more companies for forty days' service at other places; granting permission to Captain Reed to raise a company for forty days' service at Boothbay; requiring Major M'Crate to continue in service twenty-six cavalry for vidette duty, under his direction, and Colonel Thatcher to discharge the artillery under his command; and declaring that no other troops than those designated in this order were to consider themselves in State service.

Aggregate expenditure on account of the foregoing troops

at Wiscasset, viz.		\$25,560 63
Deduct payments for clothing	-	2,589 45
do use of arms	-	283 56
overpayments	-	452 53
excess of rations	-	106 40
payments to officers for forage		47 91
for servants		36 20
to officers for quarters and fuel		3 00
miscellaneous items		918 20
		<hr/> 4,437 25
		<hr/> 21,123 38

At Bath and its vicinity.

Capt. Benj. Davenport's company, from the 5th to the 9th Sept. 1814.

John Pettes' do do do

Thomas Motherwells's do do do

Adj. Z. Hyde and Q. M. Charles Clapp do do

By a division order, issued by Major General King on the 5th September, Brigadier General M'Cobb was required to detach from his brigade three

companies, to rendezvous at Bath, without delay; and, by a brigade order of the same date, issued, as therein expressed, in obedience to that division order, the companies of Captains Davenport, Pettes, and Motherwell were directed so to rendezvous. The Adjutant and Quartermaster do not appear to have been called into service by either division, brigade, or regimental order.

Lt. J. C. Whitmore's detachment, from the 6th to the 10th Sept. 1814.			
Capt. Wm. Webster's company	7th	12th	do
Lt. Robert Hunter's detachment	7th	11th	do

As is previously shown, a division order was issued by Major Gen. King on the 5th September, 1814, requiring Brigadier Gen. M'Cobb to detach three companies, to rendezvous at Bath without delay; and pursuant where-to, a brigade order was issued on the same day, and under which three companies, commanded by Captains Davenport, Pettes, and Motherwell, forthwith entered on, and remained in service till the 9th. Another brigade order appears to have been, on the 5th September, issued by Brigadier General M'Cobb, and professedly in obedience to the same division order, requiring Colonels Thomas and Reed, each to detach one company from his regiment, to rendezvous at Bath without delay, and Lieutenant Colonel Merrill to detach a subaltern and all the rank and file of Captain Rogers' company, to rendezvous in like manner; and under this latter brigade order, and regimental orders issued in conformity therewith, the three companies or detachments last specified entered on duty; thus putting into service six companies or detachments instead of three, as called for by Major Gen. King.

Capt. J. Williams' company, from the 11th Sept. to the 1st Oct. 1814.

T. Motherwell's	do	10th	do	do
F. D. A. Foster's	do	do	do	do
John Pettes'	do	do	do	do
Wm. Torrey's	do	do	do	do
Jer. Fisher's	do	do	do	do
B. Davenport's	do	do	do	do
Ellis Parcy's	do	do	do	do
R. Heagan's	do	do	do	do

Lt. Col. Andrew Reed's Field and Staff do do do

Col. Reed commanded the next preceding nine companies.

Capt. R. D. Dunning's company, from the 9th to the 29th Sept. 1814.

Joseph Duston's	do	10th	do	do
Peter Jordan's	do	do	do	do
R. T. Dunlap's	do	do	do	do
S. Snow's	do	do	do	do
David Johnson's	do	do	do	do
E. Warren's	do	do	do	do
Wm. Webster's	do	13th	do	do

Lieut. Col. C. Thomas' Field and Staff 10th do do

Col. Thomas commanded the next preceding eight companies.

Lt. Robert Hunter's company, from the 12th to the 28th Sept. 1814,
 Capt. Nat. M'Lellan's do 10th do do
 Samuel Truc's do do do do
 Aaron Dwinal's do do do do
 Peter Whitney's do do do do
 Hugh Gatchell's do do do do
 David Hayne's do do do do
 Geo. F. Patten's do do do do
 Henry Snow's do do do do
 Ebenezer Hatch's do do do do
 John White's do do do do
 Lieut. Nat. Sanford's do do do do
 Lieut. Col. Abel Merrill's Field and Staff do do do
 Col. Merrill commanded the next preceding twelve companies.

Capt. Peter O. Alden's company, from the 10th to the 29th Sept. 1814.
 Nat. Sprague's do do do do
 Nat. Walker's do do do do
 Lieut. Samuel Noble's detachment do 1st Oct. do
 Major Daniel Holden and Staff do 29th Sept. do
 Major Holden commanded the next preceding four companies or detachments.

Capt. Abel Boynton's company of Cavalry, from the 6th to the 29th September, 1814.

Capt. Samuel Jack's do from the 6th to the 29th September, 1814.

Major Benjamin Ames and his Adjutant, from the 5th to the 30th September, 1814.

Major Ames commanded the next preceding 2 companies.

Brigadier Gen. Denny Mc'Cobb and his Staff, from the 10th Sept. to the 1st October, 1814.

General McCobb commanded Colonels Reed and Thomas's regiments of infantry, and Majors Holden and Ames' battalions of artillery and cavalry.

The militia of General McCobb's brigade, in service in September, 1814, as before specified, appear to have been called out pursuant to division orders, issued by Major General King, as follows, viz: three companies under an order issued on the 5th September, requiring them to rendezvous at Bath, without delay; and the residue of the brigade under an order issued on the 10th of that month, directing that the same should report at Bath forthwith; and, for discharging the militia of this Brigade, division orders appear to have been issued by Major General King, on the 27th, 28th, and 30th September, 1814.

Major Gen. William King and Staff, from the 5th to the 30th Sept. 1814.
 Aggregate expenditure on account of the foregoing militia at Bath and its vicinity, - - - \$27,295 96

Deduct payments for clothing,	-	\$2,473 71
do use of arms	-	272 41
overpayments	-	389 57
excess of rations	-	462 20

payments to officers for forage	14	40	
do do for servants	224	55	
do do for quarters			
and fuel	-	-	5 00
miscellaneous items	-	1,788	05
		<hr/>	5,629 89
			<hr/> 21,666 07

At Wiscasset and its vicinity.

Capt. Wm. O. Vaughan's company, from the 11th to the 27th Sept. 1814			
Benjamin Dearborn's	do	12th do	do
Jacob Davis'	do	11th to the 26th	do
David C. Burr's	do	12th to the 27th	do
Edward Swan's	do	11th to the 26th	do
Asa Fairbank's	do	11th to the 27th	do
David Wall's	do	11th to the 27th	do
Simeon Norris	do	do do	do
David P. Bayley's	do	12th to the 26th	do
Benj. Burbank's	do	11th to the 27th	do
Stephen Jewett's	do	do do	do
John Dennis'	do	12th to the 27th	do
Jonathan Young's	do	11th to the 26th	do
Lieut. Col. John Stone's Field and Staff		11th to the 27th	do

Colonel Stone commanded the next preceeding 13 companies.

Capt. Moses Sprague's company, from the 13th to the 25th Sept. 1814.			
Nathl. Pettingill's	do	do 26th	do
Aaron Daggett's	do	do do	do
John A. Torrey's	do	do do	do
David Lindsey's	do	do do	do
Nathl. Jewells	do	do do	do
George Williams	do	do do	do
Moses Boynton's	do	do 27th	do
Lieut. Levi Foss'	do	do 26th	do
Lt. Col. Walter R. Blasdell's Field and Staff	do	do do	do

Colonel Blasdell commanded the next preceding 9 companies.

Capt. Robert Morrison's company, from the 14th to the 18th Sept. 1814.			
Joel Whitney's	do	do 19th	do
Elijah Butler's	do	do do	do
Nathaniel Russel's	do	do 18th	do
Increase Hawe's	do	do 19th	do
John Drury's	do	do do	do
Daniel Towle's	do	do do	do
Joseph Knowlton's	do	do do	do
Lieut. Col. Joseph Fairbank's Field and Staff	do	do 18th	do

Col. Fairbank commanded the next preceding eight companies.

Capt. Elijah Davenport's company, from the 12th to the 28th Sept. 1814.
 Henry Watson's do do do
 George Waugh's do do do
 Lieut. Ebenezer Norris' do do do
 Capt. John Smith's do do do
 Thomas Nickenson's do do do
 Timothy L. Stevens' do do do
 John Judkin's do do do
 Jabob Haskell's do do do
 Lt. Col. Ellis Sweet's Field and staff do 26th do
 Col. Sweet commanded the next preceding 9 companies.

Capt. Matthias Lane's Company, from the 12th to the 28th Sept. 1814.
 Daniel Baker's do do do
 John Gould's do do do
 Daniel Beale's do do do
 John Trask's do do do
 Charles Morse's do do 29th do
 Nath'l Whittier's do do 28th do
 Samuel Linscutt's do do do
 William Hussey's do 13th do do
 Lt. Col. David McGaffey's Field and Staff, 12th do do
 Col. McGaffey commanded the next preceding 9 companies.

Capt. Samuel G. Ladd's company of artillery, from the 12th to the 26th September, 1814.

Capt. Samuel Ranlet's do 14th to the 23d Sept. 1814.
 Dean Bang's do 12th to the 24th do
 Abraham Johnson's do 14th to the 18th do

Major Joseph Chandler's Field and Staff 14th to the 22d do

Major Chandler commanded the next preceding 4 companies.

Brigadier Gen. Wm. Gould and his Staff, from the 12th to the 28th September, 1814.

Gen Gould commanded the next preceding 5 regiments of Infantry, and the last mentioned battalion of artillery.

Capt. Stephen Lovejoy's company, from the 13th to the 24th Sept. 1814.

Richard Smith's do do do
 Joseph Sylvester's do 14th to 25th do
 Levi Barrett's do 13th to 26th do
 Joseph Hitching's do 14th to 25th do
 Stephen Morrill's do 13th to 26th do
 Amasa Lessley's do 13th to 25th do

Capt. William Pullen's company from 14th to 25th September, 1814.

James Minott's do do do do

Sergeant Ansel Tobey's do from 13th to 26th do do

Lieut. Col. Elnathan Sherwin's Field and Staff, from 14th to 25th September, 1814.

Colonel Sherwin commanded the next preceding ten companies.

Capt. John Greenleaf's company, from the 13th to the 26th Sept. 1814.

Elias Work's do from 14th to 26th do do
 George Gray's do from 13th to 26th do do

Joseph Patton's company	from 14th to 25th	Sept. 1814.
Daniel Flander's do	do	do do
Nathaniel Russell's do	do	do do
Daniel Beedy's do	from 13th to 26th	do do
Isaac Holt's do	from 14th to 25th	do do
Lieut. Col. James Waugh's Field and Staff		do do

Colonel Waugh commanded the next preceeding eight companies.

Capt. John Moore's company, from the 12th Sept. to the 1st Oct. 1814.

Trial Hall's do	do	do	do	do
Joseph Wing's do	from the 13th to the 30th	September,		do
Robert Fletcher's do	from the 12th to the 30th		do	do
Daniel Wyman's do	do		do	do
Daniel Crowell's do	do		do	do
Jeremiah Farwell's do	from the 12th to 29th		do	do
James L. Child's do	from 12th September to 1st October			do
Benj. Robinson's do	from 12th do	to 30th Sept.		do
Joel Wellington's do	from 12th do	to 1st October		do

Lieut. Benj. I. Racliff's do	do		do	do
Lieut. Col. Herbert Moore's Field and Staff,	do		do	do

Colonel Moore commanded the next preceeding eleven companies.

Brig. Gen. Wm. Kendall and his Staff, from the 14th to the 25th September, 1814.

Gen. Kendall commanded the next preceeding three regiments.

Major Gen. Henry Sewall and his Staff, from the 14th to the 28th September, 1814.

Gen. Sewall commanded the next preceeding eight regiments of infantry and battalion of artillery.

Capt. Thomas Eastman's company of cavalry, from the 11th September to the 6th November, 1814.

Major Gen. Sewall, by a division order issued on the 11th September, 1814, directed that the regiments commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Stone and Sweet, and Capt. Ladd's company of artillery, should march immediately for Wiscasset; that the regiments commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Blasdell and M'Gaffey should, on the 13th September, march to Hallowell; that the regiment of Lieut. Col. Moore should, on the same day, march to Pittston; that the company of artillery at Waterville, should then march to Augusta; that Captain Eastman's company of cavalry should march to Augusta, to be ready to act as expresses, as occasion might require; that Brig. Gen. Kendall should order two of his nearest regiments, (being those of Lieut. Colonels Sherwin and Waugh,) to march on the 14th September for Hallowell; and that Brig. Gen. Gould should order the remaining regiment of his brigade, (being Lieut. Col. Fairbank's) and the artillery of Monmouth, to march on the same day for Gardiner.

According to the rolls, the services of the regiments of Lieut. Colonels Stone and Sweet, and of the artillery companies of Captains Ladd and Ranlet, were performed at Wiscasset; and those of Lieut. Col. Moore's regiment partly there, and partly at Edgecomb; the other five regiments, the remaining artillery companies, and the company of cavalry, do not appear to have been marched to the sea-coast, but to have been kept on duty in the interior, at towns varying in distance from 20 to 60 miles from Wiscasset.

Aggregate expenditure on account of the foregoing detachments at Wiscasset, &c.	-	\$ 44,089 77
Deduct payments for clothing	-	4,542 81
do use of arms	-	753 22
overpayments	-	1,277 16
excess of rations	-	491 97
payments to officers for forage	-	104 01
do for servants	-	125 22
do for quarters and fuel	-	105 35
miscellaneous items	-	843 26
	—————	8,243 00
		————— 35,846 77

From the documentary evidence adduced, the information contained in the following copies, extracts, and observations, has been collected as elucidatory of the circumstances under which the before-mentioned militia of the divisions of Major Generals King and Sewall, in service in September, 1814, were called out, stationed, and discharged, &c.

WISCASSET, *August 31, 1814.*

Hon. J. Brooks:

SIR: I have just received information by express from Camden, that a large fleet was entering the Penobscot River, supposed to attack Castine and other places on the Penobscot river, and they will, it is probable, next bend their course this way. I have not received the particulars, except that the number of ships is stated by my informant to be sixteen, other accounts say twenty sail. Please to inform Major Gen. King, who is now in Boston, of the above news. I shall immediately set out for Camden, and do what we can to prevent the enemy from committing any depredations within my brigade.

In haste, your obedient servant,

DAVID PAYSON.

BATH, *September 2d, 1814.*

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, *Adj't Gen.*

DEAR SIR: An express arrived here last evening, bringing information of an attack upon Castine, by a pretty formidable force of the enemy, consisting of ten or twelve frigates and smaller vessels, accompanied by six or eight transports. The number of troops the latter contained not precisely ascertained. It is, however, understood that the place surrendered after the slight resistance a very inferior force was enabled to make; and it is said that several of the vessels were afterwards seen standing in a direction of Camden and Belfast. In the absence of Gen. King, I conceive it my duty to communicate the above information, with the least possible delay, to you.

And have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

JOS. F. WINGATE,

A. D. C. 11th Division.

BATH, *September 5th. 1814.*

SIR: I obtained the information of the enemy's landing at Castine and Belfast, on my way to this place. I find the people here expect something done for their further defence. I shall order out, from Gen. Cobb's brigade,

three companies, to do duty on the Kennebeck, until the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief is known, or until I obtain more correct information in relation to the views of the enemy. I shall leave for Wiscasset this day; and, as I am at present advised, shall order to that place three companies also, and one company at Damariscotta. I shall proceed on immediately to Camden, and there make such arrangement for the defence of what may be now considered a part of our eastern frontier, as on inquiry may be necessary. As Gen Blake will be much engaged on the Penobscot river, I shall have such a force near Belfast as will be able to drive the enemy from that place in a few days, and hope to have some advice, on this as well as the other movements, by return of mail. I shall write you again from Camden; and, in the mean time, remain,

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. KING.

Gen. BROOKS.

BELFAST, *September 8, 1814.*

SIR: Since my letter of the 5th inst., I proceeded to Wiscasset. Learning that the British were fortifying Belfast, I immediately ordered out Cols. Comings and Thatcher's regiments and a battalion each from Day and Cutter's regiments, to take up their line of march without delay from this place. When I arrived at Warren, on the 6th, I received information from Belfast that the enemy were leaving that place, and had taken the west passage, on their way to Camden. Col. Foote's regiment was out. I ordered Thatcher's to that place, where I left them on the 7th, in the morning, with orders for their discharge as soon as the vessels left Clam Cove, which were then there at anchor. The vessels which left Belfast with three others from Castine, passed Camden on the 6th, at night, and early in the morning of the 7th, in all ten sail, in sight of the regiments of Thatcher and Foote. Believing that there — not be an attack made upon Camden, and as Comings's regiment was within a few miles of Belfast, I ordered him to that place, where I met him on the afternoon of the 7th. I also met at Belfast a regiment commanded by Col. Ulmer, who requested me, in the absence of the Major General of the 10th division, and being also deprived of the services of the general of the brigade, (Blake,) to direct the movements of his regiment, which I have consented to, until the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief shall be made known to me. I shall recommend to the officers commanding regiments within General Blake's brigade, a compliance with the general orders of July, 1812, and shall endeavor to get such a force together as will prevent the enemy from taking down the Penobscot the vessels, all of which they consider as prizes. I have sent an express to Gen. Sewall, advising him of the situation of things on the Penobscot, and have named to him that two or three of his regiments, if immediately ordered to the Penobscot, to strike the river at Bangor, would be of great service at the present moment, particularly if commanded by himself in person. I am sensible of the very great responsibility which I take upon myself, in the first place, in leaving the district of my local command, at a time when an attack may soon be expected, and also in consenting to organize and command troops with whom I am unacquainted, and who are very far from being well equipped. As no effective movements can be made with the troops now under my command, until the arrival of Gen. Sewall, or a reinforce-

ment from his division, I shall avail myself, probably, in two or three days which may elapse, to visit Bath and Wiscasset, to put those places in the very best possible state of defence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. KING, *M. Gen. 11th, Div.*

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, *Adj't Gen. Boston.*

BATH, *September 11th, 1814.*

SIR : Since my letter to you of the 8th instant, at Belfast, I have been at Wiscasset, and have ordered out the remaining battalions from Cutter, and Day's regiment, together with the artillery attached to them; so that two regiments are now out at Wiscasset, with the exception of one company at Boothbay, and one other company at Bristol. I have ordered to Bath, Thomas', Merrill's, and Reed's regiments, and expect they will be all in this day. The expedition which the enemy have fitted out from the Penobscot consists of all the vessels and troops which were at Belfast, seven vessels which lay off Owl's Head, and which I have not been able to ascertain with correctness whether they were ships of war, or transports; to these must be added six armed vessels which left Castine on the 9th instant, the same day the fleet left Clam Cove, (near Owl's Head,) which have been at anchor there. On the 9th, in the evening, they were off Bristol; had some barges out, and attempted a landing; they did the same on the 10th, at noon: the barges were from a ship, a gun brig, and a schooner; no other part of the fleet then in sight: their intention is evidently to divide our force, which will be avoided as much as possible. The people on the shore of the sea-board will complain. I hope it will be without a cause: for I am confident no other place can be an object for them in this district, with their present force, excepting Portland, Bath, or Wiscasset; and it is probable, that one of these places is to be shortly attacked. Was it their intention to attack either Boston or Portsmouth, they would have taken with them their whole force, which is not the case, as they have left one 74 west of Long Island, near Belfast, and two 74's and two frigates at Castine.

One battalion of Colonel Thatcher's regiment was discharged on the 8th instant; and, agreeably to my orders to Colonels Thatcher and Foote, the remainder of Thatcher's regiment was discharged on the 9th, as, also, one battalion of Foote's. I have not received advices of this from those officers, but they were ordered, when the fleet left the cove, immediately to discharge the troops, as above, which, I presume, they have done. Every preparation is making at Bath and Wiscasset for the defence of these places. Should there not be an attack within two or three days, I shall commence, by degrees, to discharge the militia. [A lengthy statement on the subject of the application to General Sewall, referred to in the last preceding letter, and on his declining to accede to the proposition there made, is here omitted, as immaterial to the present purpose.]

MONDAY MORNING.

The enemy's fleet is east of us, or in the offing: three armed vessels only were seen on the coast from Seguin to Bristol, yesterday. A letter has this morning been forwarded to me from Wiscasset from General Sewall, directed to the committee of safety of that place, of which a copy is enclosed. I am much pleased to find that General Sewall is so prompt in aiding in the

defensive measures of this division. Should General Sewall consent to let three of his regiments remain on the sea-board, at and near Bath and Wiscasset, a large proportion of the troops of this division could be discharged, as they would be assembled again at a very short notice. I have not been honored with any instructions from the Commander-in-Chief since I left Boston. At this important crisis, instructions, as particular as the situation of things will permit, will be quite agreeable to me. I expect to have an interview with General Sewall this afternoon: the result I shall advise you of; and have the honor to remain,

Respectfully, your obed't ser'vt.

WM. KING, *M. G. 11th Div.*

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, *Adj't Gen. Boston.*

WISCASSET, *September 11, 1814.*

Sunday Morning, 8 o'clock.

Maj. Gen. HENRY SEWALL:

SIR: We have been informed from several quarters, and in many ways to be depended upon, that a British fleet of seven or eight sail were yesterday off the mouth of our river, and approaching; other reports, which we think may be relied upon, say they were landing men near Boothbay and Damariscotta; and we have not, in our opinion, a sufficient force here to repel an attack by so formidable a force: we, therefore, request that you will order out two or three regiments from your division, say about 1000 men at least, to march, forthwith, to this place and the neighborhood, for our protection. Our present force here does not exceed one thousand men.

ABIEL WOOD,	} Committee of Safety.
SAMUEL CONY,	
SAM'L MILLER,	
DAVID PAYSON,	

Brig. Gen.

On the receipt of this application, General Sewall appears to have issued his division order; the purport of which is before set forth.

AUGUSTA, *September 12, 1814.*

To his Excellency Governor STRONG:

SIR: Although I had advised your Excellency, by letter of the 5th instant, that, having put the division under my command in requisition to march on the shortest notice, I should wait your Excellency's further orders; yet, by an urgent request from the committee of safety, &c. at Wiscasset, of yesterday morning, stating that a British fleet was off their harbor; that they expected an attack every hour; that the militia assembled there did not exceed a thousand; and requesting me, forthwith, to send 1000 men for their relief; I was induced, yesterday afternoon, to order out the principal part of this division; two regiments, with a company of artillery, were directed to march this day, and several of the companies of one of them were at Wiscasset this morning by 8 o'clock; three regiments more tomorrow, to halt at Hallowell and Gardiner; and three more on Wednesday next, unless countermanded. Whether it will be necessary to move the whole of this force to Wiscasset, I cannot yet decide. No new alarm is

excited at Wiscasset to-day. To facilitate the communication of intelligence, I have established a line of expresses from the cavalry, on the roads to Wiscasset, Bath, Belfast, and Hamden.

I am, respectfully,

Your Ex. most ob't servt.

H. SEWALL, *Maj. Gen. 8th Div.*

Colonel Wm. H. Sumner, (who appears to have been constituted an Executive agent for providing defensive means in the District of Maine, and whose appointment and instructions will be found set forth in the statement as to militia called into service by the State Executive,) in a letter, dated Portland, September 15, 1814, and addressed to Adjutant General Brooks, after detailing his transactions at that place, Saco, Biddeford, &c. says: "I have given you, Sir, this particular recital, which I fear you will be tired of reading, hoping, that, if I have not acted on proper principles in this case, you will have the goodness to instruct me more particularly in the course to be pursued in the Lincoln and Kennebec divisions, which will next receive my attention, as nearly the whole of both of them are now ordered out by Generals Sewall and King, of which you are probably officially advised. I shall proceed on the same principles of reduction as I get there, (unless otherwise advised;) in doing which, I shall feel greater confidence if I should be informed that thus far my conduct meets the approbation of his Excellency, and that of the Commissioners."

In a letter from Adj. Gen. Brooks to Col. Sumner, dated 24th September, acknowledging the receipt of the before mentioned letter of the 15th, and other communications, Col. Sumner was told that the same had been laid before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Council, and the Board of Commissioners, and produced an expression of entire approbation from each of the gentlemen to whom they were presented.

Another letter from Col. Sumner to Adj. Gen. Brooks, dated Wiscasset, September 19th, 1814, contains as follows: "General King agreed to meet me this forenoon at General Sewall's quarters in this place. From them I learn that, from Gen. King's division there is one regiment stationed at Georgetown, engaged in building a fort, two at Bath, and three at Wiscasset. This disposition was made by Gen. King, without a knowledge of Gen. Sewall's intent. While Gen. King was at Bath, the committee of safety of Wiscasset wrote a pressing letter to Gen. Sewall, requesting 1000 men: upon consultation with his friends, he immediately marched his nearest regiment, some of the companies in which were notified in the afternoon, and the next morning, at 8 o'clock, were in Wiscasset; having in the mean time equipped themselves and marched a distance of 21 miles. This is the most remarkable instance of expedition I have known; but the whole country is animated with the same spirit, and march with the most zealous alacrity. The river companies having marched away, the inhabitants then became alarmed, and Gen. Sewall, not knowing the extent of the danger at Wiscasset, ordered out all the rest of his division, except one regiment, and they are now encamped on the banks of the Kennebec, awaiting orders. The troops of both these divisions are supplied by the selectmen of their respective towns. We have dismissed one of Gen. King's regiments this evening, and all agree that further reductions are necessary; which will be carried into effect immediately, and of which I shall advise you. I have some hopes, also, of getting Gen. Chandler to supply a detachment, both for this place and Bath,

if they are placed in the United States' service, to which there appears to be no objection."

On the 22d September, 1814, an arrangement appears to have been made by Gens. Sewall and King, and Col. Sumner, under which Gen. Sewall was to furnish 9 companies for the defence of Wiscasset and Sheepscot river, and 8 companies to be stationed at Bath and Phippsburg, and Gen. King was to furnish 4 companies for the towns of Bristol, Boothbay, Cushing, Camden, &c.; and it was stipulated that, until Gen. Sewall should furnish his detachment for Wiscasset, he should retain, of his troops then there, a number somewhat greater than that detachment, and that Gen. King, for the defence of the Kennebec, should retain, of his troops then stationed there, about the same number as was intended for its defence, till Gen. Sewall's detachment should arrive to relieve them. The entries as to these detached troops will be found in the statement as to militia called out by the State Executive. It does not appear that this arrangement was intended to extend to any cavalry, nor that Col. Sumner sanctioned the retention in service of troops of that description, belonging to Gen. Sewall's division. The cavalry company of Capt. Eastman, which was called out on the 11th September, to act as expresses, was, it will be seen, kept in service till the 6th November, 1814, the time at about which the detached troops were discharged, and during the greater part of whose services, there were cavalry of Gen. King's division on duty as videttes.

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate expenditure -	-	-	-	\$197,489 09
Deduct payments for clothing -	-	19,414	57	
payments for use of arms	-	2,343	56	
overpayments -	-	3,271	76	
rations reduced -	-	1,951	47	
excess of rations	-	3,213	92	
miscellaneous items	-	21,431	74	
payments to officers for quarters				
and fuel -	-	225	12	
payments to officers for forage -	-	257	04	
ditto for servants	-	503	10	
				52,612 28
				144,876 81

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, 30th January, 1828.

(D.)

EXECUTIVE CALLS.

A STATEMENT applicable to such items in the claim of the State of Massachusetts as relate to expenditures consequent on the calls of militia into service by the State Executive; also, on the erection, by authority thereof, of works of defence; and on the purchase, by the same authority, of ordnance, arms, ammunition, accoutrements, camp equipage, and other military stores.

At Boston.

Expenditures in respect of 11 different companies or detachments, in service, in succession, from the 12th to the 23d June, 1814, as night guards at Chelsea Bridge; and of Captain Sullivan's company, stationed, from the 13th to the 23d of the same month, at the Navy Yard, in Charlestown				-	-	-	\$ 781 99
Deduct for clothing				-	-	-	152 55
use of arms				-	-	-	20 07
excess in the price of rations beyond the United States' contract price				-	-	-	28 05
							<hr/>
							200 57
							<hr/>
							581 42

General orders of the State Executive, for calling out these militia, and expressing the calls to have been made at the instance of Commodore Bainbridge, are shown to have been issued on the 12th and 13th June; and letters, of which the following are copies, appear to have been written on the subject. In a written declaration of Capt. Sullivan, he says that the guards and company were under the orders and command of the Commodore.

NAVY YARD, CHARLESTOWN, *June 13, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: The force of the enemy in Boston Bay justifies, in my opinion, apprehensions of an attack being made on this place, and calls for united exertions to repel it. The important public property entrusted to my charge within this establishment, might, in such an event, suffer severely, and would, in a considerable degree, expose the towns of Boston and Charlestown. I therefore hope that such measures will be directed by his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as shall guard against the threatening danger. I beg leave particularly to recommend that orders be given to the militia in this neighborhood to hold themselves in readiness to act immediately on the alarm; that a guard, with two pieces of artillery, be stationed every night on this side of Chelsea Bridge, to give the alarm, and repel the enemy, if advancing by that passage, and that a look-out be kept on the heights beyond Chelsea meeting-house, to watch the movements of the enemy, and to make them known, if of moment, by a man on horseback, to carry the intelligence to the Navy Yard, &c. Should his Excellency the Governor be pleased to direct the foregoing arrangements to be made, it would contribute to the safety of the United States' property within this Navy Yard. At bottom are the signals which

will be made from this yard in cases of alarm, when the assistance of five or six hundred of the militia might prove of the utmost importance to the preservation of the public stores and the seventy-four at this place.

I am, dear sir,

With sentiments of high esteem and respect,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

To Gen. JOHN BROOKS.

P. S. I will feel obliged by your ordering the New England Guards and their artillery to do duty within this Navy Yard every night, until Monday or Tuesday next. My only reason for preferring the New England Guards is, that I am acquainted with the officers, and know many of the corps.

Signals. By day: two guns fired in quick succession, and a red flag hoisted in the Navy Yard. By night: three guns fired in quick succession, two lanterns hoisted perpendicularly, and the Navy Yard-bell rung as loud as possible.

MEDFORD, *June 12, 1814.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of this date I have received, and laid before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and I have this moment been instructed by him to call out a company of militia to guard the approach to the Navy Yard by the way of Chelsea. Brigadier General Austin, of Charlestown, is charged with executing that order. The Commander-in-Chief is fully disposed to do every thing in his power to aid you in defending the Navy Yard and the ships in the harbor, which his authority by the Constitution warrants.

I shall see you to-morrow, and make some further communications on the subject of defence.

I am, with sentiments of great respect and esteem,

My dear sir, your obedient servant,

J. BROOKS.

To Com. WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

NAVY YARD, CHARLESTOWN, *June 23, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: I have received your communication of this day, in behalf of the New England Guards, whose services, in guarding the U. S. ship Independence, of 74 guns, on the stocks within this yard, can at present be dispensed with. The disposition and conduct which have been manifested by the valuable corps under your command, in rendering their military services within this establishment under my command, claims and receives my grateful thanks. I beg you, sir, to present the same to them, with my best wishes for their fame and happiness.

Believe me, with real regard,

Yours, most sincerely,

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

Captain GEORGE SULLIVAN,

Commanding the New England Guards.

Expenditures in respect of a regiment commanded by

Lieutenant Colonel Peter Osgood, in service from -

1st to the 30th July, 1814	-	\$ 13,775 35
Deduct for clothing	- - -	1,656 76
overpayments	- - -	265 16
excess in the cost of rations beyond the U. S. contract price	- - -	1,494 0-1
do. in the number charged for, beyond that to which the troops were entitled		106 25
allowances to officers for quar- ters	- - -	136 96
sundry miscellaneous items	-	461 94
		<hr/> 4,121 11
		<hr/> 9,654 24

It appears that a general order for calling out the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Osgood, was issued by the State Executive on the 22d June, 1814, and another like order for its discharge on the 30th July following. An extract from the records of the Executive Council shows, that, on the 9th June 1814, a committee was appointed to consider and report on the memorials of the selectmen, &c. of the towns of Boston and Charlestown, praying for the aid and assistance of the State in enabling them to protect and defend said towns and their vicinity. Neither the memorials referred to, nor the report of the committee, are produced, nor any other document explaining the cause of the call of the regiment into service.

Expenditures in respect of a corps commanded by

Maj. Gen. Joseph Whiton, in service from about the 10th September to the beginning of Novem- ber, 1814, and consisting of himself, his two aids- de-camp, an adjutant general, a quartermaster general, two deputy quartermasters general, an assistant quartermaster general, Brigadier Gen- eral Maltby and Staff, Brigadier General Bliss and staff, five regiments of infantry, a regiment and battalion of artillery, and a battalion of riflemen, constituting a force of about 3,700 men,	\$169,326 09
Amount of credits, viz: \$ 37 18, refunded, and \$ 543 for fuel, forage, &c. sold by the quarter- master general	- - - - 580 18
	<hr/> 168,745 91

Deduct for clothing	- - -	18,526 93
use of arms	- - -	2,352 68
overpayments	-	4,528 58
excess in the cost of rations over the U. States' con- tract price, and in more being charged for than the troops were entitled to		17,105 36

allowances to officers for		
forage - - -	867	06
do. for servants -	882	71
do. for quarters and fuel	1,155	48
sundry miscellaneous items	4,348	85
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	49,767	65
		<hr/>
		118,978 26

On the 6th September, 1814, a general order of the State Executive appears to have been issued, whereby, after a preamble in these words: "The war between the United States and Great Britain having lately become more destructive, in consequence of violations of our territory by the forces of the enemy, which continue to menace our cities and villages, the shipping in our harbors, and private property on shore," his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief ordered the whole of the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, with arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, as the laws of the United States and of the State of Massachusetts required; and, the more effectually to meet impending danger, he further ordered the troops, therein particularly designated, belonging to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 9th divisions, to march immediately to Boston, to serve for three months, unless sooner discharged. Under this order, the services of General Whiton's command appear to have been rendered; and, as applicable thereto, there has been collected from the documentary evidence the correspondence hereafter set forth.

HEAD QUARTERS, MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1,

Boston, September 4, 1814.

SIR: Having received information of the enemy's having taken possession of Castine with a formidable force, it is not improbable that his views may extend to our principal towns on the sea-coast, from Penobscot to this place. I therefore deem it my duty to request your Excellency to order out, for the services of the United States, 2,000 infantry and 200 artillery, exclusive of the town of Boston, for the defence of this harbor, town, and vicinity; and 200 infantry and 50 artillery from Kittery, Berwick, and York, to aid in the defence of the harbor and the public ships in the harbor of Portsmouth; and, also, 1,000 infantry and 100 artillery, for the defence of Portland and its immediate vicinity; and, likewise, 1,000 infantry, with 100 artillery, for the defence of the sea-board between Kennebec and Penobscot rivers. The number of officers, non-commissioned officers, &c. I will particularly detail to General Brooks, the Adjutant General, and also the place and places of rendezvous.

I am, sir, with the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

His Excellency Governor STRONG.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

Head Quarters, Boston, September 5, 1814.

SIR: The movements and force of the enemy on our Eastern coast appearing to require a considerable additional defence or force, I have deemed it my duty to request his Excellency the Governor of this State, as well

as the Governor of New Hampshire, to order out from the two States 5,200 infantry and 550 artillery: from this State the infantry amount to upwards of 4,200, and 450 artillery, exclusive of officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, to be organized and to rendezvous as stated in the enclosed detail. To prevent any unnecessary delay, it will be desirable that some of the principal officers should be ordered to the respective rendezvous as early as may be, to receive and organize the troops, as they may arrive, in companies or detachments. It will be necessary that the infantry appear well armed and equipped, and with a suitable supply of ammunition; and that the artillery companies have their field pieces, with their tumbrils and ammunition complete.

I am, sir, with respect,

Your obedient and humble servant.

H. DEARBORN.

Major General JOHN BROOKS.

NAVY YARD, CHARLESTOWN,

September 5, 1814.

DEAR SIR: As I feel extremely anxious in these perilous times, when our country is menaced, both North and South, by a powerful enemy, to know what security can be calculated upon in this quarter of our country, I am induced to ask the favor of you to communicate to me, as far as is consistent with your official duty and the propriety of my request, the measures that are adopted by the Commander-in-Chief of this Commonwealth for the defence of this post and the vicinity.

I beg leave to assure you that every means within my naval command has been prepared, and will be executed, for the defence both of the public and private property, against any attack the enemy may make. Permit me to assure you that I shall receive with the utmost respect, and keep with proper secrecy, the information of the arrangements that may be making by you. Without the least disposition to dictate, I respectfully suggest the immediate embodying and drilling a respectable force of the militia, to be stationed in different quarters in the vicinity of Boston; to place videttes, to prevent the possibility of surprise; batteries on Dorchester heights and Noddle's Island, and breastworks thrown up on North Battery wharf. These precautions would in all probability prevent an attack, and if it did not, would enable us to make an honorable resistance. Allow me, my dear General, to say, that, if the militia is not embodied in the field, I should much fear the work of destruction would be over before they could rendezvous or oppose; for four or six hours would be all the time the enemy would require. I am confident your friendship for me will induce you to excuse any impropriety in this communication, should any therein exist. I should have verbally communicated with you had not indisposition prevented it. With sentiments of real regard and very great respect,

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant.

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

The Hon. JOHN BROOKS,

Adj. Gen. of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Boston, September 6, 1814.

SIR: Will you permit me to suggest to you the propriety of your proposing to his Excellency the expediency of having orders issued for placing the

whole of the militia within twenty or thirty miles of the sea shore on the alert, and in perfect readiness for marching on the shortest notice, and having suitable signals established for giving notice for turning out, and being ready to march? We ought not, under present circumstances, to neglect any practicable measures for adding to our means of defence.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Major General Brooks.

Boston, *September 7, 1814.*

SIR: The troops of the United States, which at different periods were stationed on the sea-coast of this State, have been afterwards ordered to join the army on the western frontier, so that very few have remained in the State. We have therefore found it necessary, in the course of the last and present year, to call out small bodies of militia, as guards to the towns most exposed. As the danger has increased, the number of the detached militia has been augmented; and I have now issued the enclosed general order for the protection of Boston, and the towns and property in its neighborhood, and shall immediately issue an order of a similar kind for the security of the District of Maine.

A few weeks since, agreeably to the request of General Dearborn, I detached 1100 militia for three months for the defence of our sea-coast, and placed them under his command, as superintendent of this military district; but such objections and inconveniences have arisen from that measure that it cannot now be repeated. The militia called out on this occasion will be placed under the immediate command of a major general of the militia. I will thank you, sir, to consult with the President, and inform me whether the expenses thus necessarily incurred for our protection will be ultimately reimbursed to this State by the General Government; and I shall be particularly obliged if you will favor me with an answer as soon as may be, as the Legislature of the State will meet on the 5th of the next month.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

CALEB STRONG.

Mr. Secretary MONROE.

HEAD QUARTERS, BOSTON,

September 11, 1814.

SIR: Will you be so obliging as to inform me whether the companies of militia that have recently been ordered by his Excellency the Governor to this town, are to be considered, on their arrival, as in the service of the United States, as it will be necessary, in that case, to have them furnished with quarters and subsistence.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Maj. Gen. JOHN BROOKS, *Adj. Gen. State of Mass.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

September 17, 1814.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of the 7th instant. The attack of the enemy on Baltimore, and probable eventual at-

tack on other places, with the heavy duties incident thereto, pressing on this Department, have prevented my answering it at an earlier day. It may be satisfactory to your Excellency for me to explain the views and principles on which this Government has acted in regard to the defence of our Eastern frontier.

It was anticipated, soon after the commencement of the war, that, while it lasted, every part of the Union, especially the sea-board, would be exposed to some degree of danger, greater or less, according to the spirit with which the war might be waged. It was the duty of the Government to make the best provision against that danger which might be practicable; and it was proper that the provision should continue while the cause existed. The arrangement of the United States into military districts, with a certain portion of the regular force, artillery and infantry, under an officer of the regular army, of experience and high rank, in each district, with power to call for the militia as circumstances might require, was adopted with a view to afford the best protection to every part that circumstances would admit. It was presumed that the establishment of a small force of the kind stated, constituting the first elements of an army, in each district, to be aided by the militia, in case of emergency, would be adequate to its defence. Such a force of infantry and artillery might repel small predatory parties, and form a rallying point for the militia, at the more exposed and important stations, in case of more formidable invasion. A regular officer of experience, stationed in the district, acting under the authority, and pursuing the will of the Government, might digest plans for its defence; select proper points for works, and superintend the erection of them; call for supplies of ordnance, for tents and camp equipage, for small arms and other munitions of war; call for the militia, and dispose of the whole force. These duties, it was believed, could not be performed with equal advantage by the officers of the militia, who, being called into service for short terms, would not have it in their power, however well qualified they might be in other respects, to digest plans, and preserve the chain of connexion and system in the whole business, which seemed to be indispensable. On great consideration, this arrangement was deemed the most eligible that could be adopted under the authority of the United States. Indeed, none other occurred that could be placed in competition with it. In this mode, the National Government acts by its proper organs, over whom it has control, and for whose engagements it is responsible. The measures which may be adopted by a State Government, for the defence of a State, must be considered as its own measures, not those of the United States. The expenses attending them are chargeable to the State, and not to the United States. Your Excellency will perceive that a different construction would lead into the most important, and, it is believed, into the most pernicious consequences. If a State could call out the militia, and subject the United States to the expense of supporting them, at its pleasure, the national authority would cease as to that important object, and the nation be charged with expenses, in the measures producing which the National Government had an agency, and over which it could have no control.

This, however, though a serious objection to such a construction, is not the most weighty. By taking the defence of the State into its own hands, and out of those of the General Government, a policy is introduced, on the tendency of which I forbear to comment. I shall remark, only, that, if a close union of the States, and a harmonious co-operation between them and

the General Government, are at any time necessary for the preservation of their independence, and of those inestimable liberties which were achieved by the valor and blood of our ancestors, that period may be considered as having arrived.

It follows, from this view of the subject, that, if the force which has been put into service by your Excellency has been required by Maj. Gen. Dearborn, or received by him, and put under his command, the expenses attending it will be defrayed by the United States. It follows, likewise, as a necessary consequence, that, if this force has been called into service by the authority of the State, independently of Maj. Gen. Dearborn, and be not placed under him as commander of the district, the State of Massachusetts is chargeable with the expense, and not the United States. Any claim which the State may have to reimbursement, must be judged of hereafter, by the competent authority, on a full view of all the circumstances attending it. It is a question which is beyond the authority of the Executive. Your Excellency will perceive that this Government has no other alternative than to adhere to a system of defence, which was adopted on great consideration, with the best view to the general welfare, or to abandon it, and with it a principle held sacred; thereby shrinking from its duty at a moment of great peril, weakening the guards deemed necessary for the public safety, and opening the door to other consequences not less dangerous. By these remarks, it is not intended to convey the idea that a militia officer of superior grade, regularly called into service, shall not command an officer of the regular army of inferior grade, when acting together. No such idea is entertained by the Government. The militia are relied on essentially for the defence of the country. In their hands every thing is safe. It is the object of the Government to impose on them no burthens which it may be possible to avoid, and to protect them in the discharge of their duties, in the enjoyment of all their rights.

The various points which are attacked and menaced by the enemy, especially in this quarter, where they are waging, in considerable force, a predatory and desolating warfare, make it difficult to provide immediately for all the necessary expenditures. Any aid which the State of Massachusetts may afford to the United States to meet these expenditures will be cheerfully received and applied to the payment and support of the militia of that State in the service of the United States. It will be proper that the money thus advanced should be deposited in some bank in Boston, that the disbursement of it may be made under the authority of the Government of the U. States, as in similar cases elsewhere. Credit will be given to the State for such advances, and the amount be considered a loan to the United States. I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAS. MONROE.

HIS EXC. CALEB STRONG, &c.

Boston, *October 1, 1814.*

SIR: In the month of May last, I held a conversation with Brigadier General Cushing, at that time the Superintendent of Military District No. 1, on the subject of a detachment of militia being called out by your Excellency, and placed under his command, for the defence of the sea-coast, and particularly of this town and the forts in the harbor.

In this conversation, he stated to me the incompetency of the United States' troops for manning even one of those fortresses; and expressed

great solicitude to have such a number of men furnished him by the State, as to secure the forts under his care from surprise. The General, at the same interview, observed that he was fully sensible of the feelings of the militia officers in being placed under the command of United States' officers. But to obviate that difficulty as far as was in his power, he added, that, in case of an attack or alarm, he should immediately repair to one of the forts himself, and that the other fort should be committed to the defence of the militia, which should be subject to the command of no officer of the United States' Army, but himself. In another conversation with Gen. Cushing, some little time afterwards, the same ideas were expressed.

With entire respect, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. BROOKS.

HIS EXC. CALEB STRONG.

October 13, 1814.

HON. THOS H. PERKINS:

DEAR SIR: I have handed to the Secretary my answer to Gen. Dearborn's letter in July: at the same time, I wrote to Gen. Brooks, that, if he could make the same arrangements with Gen. Dearborn as was proposed by Gen. Cushing, I wished him to issue an order for calling out the militia by Gen. Dearborn, but otherwise not. What the arrangement was, you will see in Gen. Brook's report, which he handed me the other day, and which I wish you to return, after having it copied, if you desire a copy.

After receiving Gen. Dearborn's letter of the 4th September, I laid it before the Council. They thought that the militia would not, without extreme reluctance, if at all, be induced to turn out, if they were to be placed under the officers of the United States: and, in my opinion, some of the most respectable militia officers in the neighborhood concurred. The Council, therefore, unanimously advised to place the militia under one of their own major generals, and I issued the order of the 6th September. The same day, Gen. Dearborn's aid called on me to know if I had any answer to send to Gen. Dearborn. I told him that I had just issued a general order, which I would immediately enclose to Gen. Dearborn. He replied, there was no occasion for that, as Gen. Dearborn had that general order. He inquired of me who was to command the militia to be called out: I told him that a major general of the militia would command them. He said that Gen. Dearborn did not expect that, and would personally call on me, and converse on the subject. I told him that I should wait on him with pleasure. I expected that he would call, but he did not; and I have not, since that time, seen or corresponded with him.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

CALEB STRONG.

A requisition appears to have been made by Major General Dearborn, upon Governor Strong, on the 8th July, 1814, for certain artillery and infantry detachments of militia, constituting together, including officers, a force of about 1,300 men, to be in United States' service, at different posts on the seaboard of the State, for three months; and, in compliance therewith, these detachments appear to have been ordered out and placed in the United States' service, and to have been paid and supplied by the General Government. Their services commenced early in August, and terminated in the beginning of November; and four full companies thereof, command-

ed by a lieutenant colonel, appear to have been stationed at fort Warren, in Boston harbor. The letters of which the following are copies have reference to militia, which, soon after their date, appear to have been called out, and also placed in the service of, and been paid and supplied by, the United States. They were on duty at forts Warren and Independence till about the end of November. Brig. Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn was the officer in service with them, and whose measures for defence are described in a letter addressed by him to Col. Perkins, set forth in the entries as to fortifications, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Boston, September 17, 1814.

SIR: As the Commander-in-Chief has authorized me to make a detachment, to be placed under your orders, upon forts Independence and Warren, agreeably to the suggestion made by you a few evenings since, I have to request you to favor me with a sketch of the number and grade of the officers you wish to be employed on that service, both artillery and infantry. A considerable proportion of the troops will be ready to receive your orders the day after to-morrow. Should, however, the enemy, in the mean time, appear, the Commander-in-Chief will furnish you with reinforcements from other parts of the militia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BROOKS.

Major General DEARBORN.

HEAD QUARTERS, *Boston, September 17, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: In conformity with your note of this day, the following sketch will show the number and grade of the officers for 1,000 infantry and 200 artillery, exclusive of a brigadier general, which I take for granted is to be the one I proposed.

Infantry.

2 Lieutenant Colonels,
2 Majors,
10 Captains,
30 Lieutenants,
10 Ensigns,
1 Adjutant,
1 Quartermaster,
1 Paymaster,
1 Surgeon,
2 Surgeon's Mates,
1 Sergeant Major,
1 Quartermaster Sergeant,
2 Principal Musicians,
50 Sergeants,
40 Corporals,
20 Musicians.

Artillery.

1 Major,
2 Captains,
8 Lieutenants,
12 Sergeants,
12 Corporals,
4 Musicians.

I am, respectfully, your very humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Major General Brooks, *Adj. Gen.*

Expenditures in respect of sundry companies and detachments, in service at Fort Strong, from the 21st September, 1814, to the 28th February, 1815 -				\$ 3,024 19
Deduct for clothing	-	-	-	470 59
arms	-	-	-	70 61
overpayments	-	-	-	28 91
excess in the cost of rations over the United States' contract price				354 16
do. in more being charged for than the troops were entitled to				34 25
miscellaneous items	-	-	-	36 08
				<hr/> 994 60
				<hr/> \$2, 029 59

Fort Strong, where the services of these companies, &c. are stated to have been rendered, appears to have been, by State authority, constructed at a place called Noddle's Island, under the superintendence of Loammi Baldwin, Engineer, with whose accounts the copy of a letter is filed, of the following import:

Boston, September 21, 1814.

DEAR SIR: The works at Noddle's Island have been prosecuted so far that a guard stationed there would be of the first importance: many inconveniences as to the tools would be avoided by such a measure, as we have already lost several of them. I think it my duty to ask your attention to the subject, and to request that a guard may be placed at the fort as early as the arduous duties of your office will permit you to make such an arrangement.

With great respect, your obedient servant.

LOAMMI BALDWIN.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, *Adj. Gen. Boston.*

According to the roll, the first of the companies entered on duty on the day of the date of this letter, and was detached under a general order of the same date. The other companies, &c. were called out in succession to relieve each other, and, as expressed at the heads of the rolls, by brigade or regimental orders. Of these, or of the general order before alluded to, no copies are produced, nor any further documents in relation to these troops, except three general orders, issued by the State Executive, on the 8th and 30th November, 1814, and the 30th January, 1815; the first for reducing the force to twelve men, and the next for furnishing a guard of fifteen men for two months, and the last for continuing it another month. The force in service at a time consisted of a company during the first four weeks, of a lieutenant's command during the next three weeks, and of a sergeant's during the residue of the period. Exclusive thereof, as is before shown, there were on duty at and in the vicinity of Boston, for a considerable portion of this period, (and within which nearly two-thirds of the last mentioned expenditures arose,) a very large militia force in State service, under major General Whiton, and another in United States' service, under Brigadier General Dearborn.

Cape Ann to Boston.

Expenditures incurred in erecting and keeping flag-staffs, in the					
Fall of 1814	-	-	-	-	\$ 597 53

A paper, of which the following is a copy, has been found amongst the documentary evidence. It is endorsed as being a letter from Col. Perkins, but has not his signature.

Boston, *September 23d*, 1814.

Sir: It is recommended to you to establish, immediately, signals between Cape Ann and Boston, to communicate the information of the approach of any *large number of ships*. It is thought that, at present, nothing more than this can be done, with sufficient promptitude for the occasion. You will, therefore, undertake to erect a flag-staff, of sufficient height, at Gloucester, and intermediate stages between that place and this town, and provide flags for them, and persons to attend them. A spy-glass should be supplied, by loan or purchase, to each station, and a confidential person placed at each with a regular relief, sufficient to keep up a constant and vigilant attention to the object. You must, either by yourself or a committee of your town, make this arrangement, and that without loss of time. One station on an eminence at Gloucester, one between Gloucester and Salem, one at Chelsea, and communicated from thence to this town. You will determine upon the sites of the flag-staffs, and procure the flags, which will be paid for by this Board. You will understand that it is the wish of the Board, that, in no case, are signals to be made but when a fleet of not less than *fifteen ships* are in sight, otherwise the sea-coast will be kept constantly in alarm. We are making similar arrangements on the south shore. Sentinels, from the day-dawning to night-fall, should be kept; as the lights will be suspended at the light-houses, it is not apprehended that a fleet will approach after dark. Men in whom perfect confidence can be placed should be the sentinels, and boxes built at each station for their protection against the weather, unless there are dwelling-houses immediately in the neighborhood. It is probable your avocations will prevent your personal attendance in the execution of this business; if so, employ some active confidential men, who will attend to it. We presume the flags may be borrowed, which should be done, if practicable, as we wish the utmost economy in the expenditures, which, with all our care, will be very great. Should you employ persons at the intermediate stages, Mr. Hough, at Gloucester, Mr. Nicholas Thorndike, at Beverly, being active men, are recommended to your attention. Pool's Hill, at Manchester, is mentioned as nearer to Salem, and giving as good a view to the northeast as Pigeon Hill. It is not probable that a fleet will attempt this bay but in clear weather, when the flags can be seen. You will please to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and inform this Board of the measures you are taking in the premises.

In behalf of the Board of Commissioners for the sea-coast defence.
Brig. Gen. S. DARBY, *Salem*.

The disbursements were made by Brigadier General Darby.

Cohasset.

Expenditures in respect of a company commanded by Capt. Cleverly, in service for 2 months, ending 16th August, 1814, \$2,856 92

Deduct for clothing	-	-	420 00
overpayments	-	-	2 86
excess in the cost of rations beyond			
the U. S. contract price	-		137 43
allowances to officers for rooms			4 00
miscellaneous items	-		55 45

619 74

2,237 18

An application, of which the following is a copy, appears to have been addressed to his Excellency Caleb Strong, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

To his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

We, the subscribers, beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that we have been called upon, in our military capacity, to aid in protecting the town and harbor of Cohasset from invasion expected to be made by the British force now off that place. It appears they have landed a force at Scituate, burned and carried off all the vessels in that harbor, and have threatened to do the same at Cohasset; as yet, they have been prevented by the militia of Hingham, Weymouth, &c. It appears that the harbor of Cohasset is very much exposed to a sudden invasion from the enemy; and it would be in their power to destroy all the shipping and other property around the harbor before any assistance could possibly be afforded from the militia of the neighboring towns, unless a sufficient force could be afforded them to prevent at the first attack. The shipping now in the harbor of Cohasset is valuable, and worth perhaps \$100,000 or more. The harbor is resorted to by many vessels passing from Cape Cod and all the South shore, as a retreat from the enemy, and has been the means of saving many vessels from capture. It is our opinion, that, if they could be furnished by this Commonwealth with two twelve pound carronades, and one six pound cannon, a sufficient quantity of ammunition, one full company of artillery, and two companies of infantry, it would enable them, with their own exertion, to protect the place from invasion, and thereby save to the inhabitants of that town and the Commonwealth a valuable property, and perhaps be the means of saving many valuable lives. We therefore pray your Excellency to take into consideration their situation, and afford them such assistance as, in your wisdom, may be thought proper, and that with as much speed as may be.

BARNABAS CLARK, *Lt. Col. 3 R. 1 B.*

SAMUEL WEBB, Jr. *Lt. Col. 2 R. 1 B. 1 D.*

WASHINGTON CUSHING, *Major 2 R. 1 B. 1 D.*

JAMES THAYER, *Capt.*

SIMEON WHITE, *Capt.*

ZEBADIAH HOLLIS, *Capt.*

BENJAMIN DERBY, *Capt. Artillery,*

EDWARD F JACOBS, *Capt. Artillery, 1 B. 5 D.*

SAMUEL FRENCH, *4th Lieut.*

COHASSET, June 13, 1814.

The Governor, in a general order, dated Head Quarters, Boston, June 13, 1814, after expressing that he had taken into consideration the representation of the distressed situation of the navigation and town of Cohasset, from the presence of the British force near the harbor of that town, directed that a detachment of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, and 60 privates, be detailed forthwith by Lt. Col. Samuel Webb, Jr. assembled, and marched to Cohasset; the term of service not to exceed 2 months, and the detachment to be sooner discharged, if the safety of the port and town would permit.

Under this order, the company commanded by Capt. Cleverly was detailed, and stationed at Cohasset; and under another general order of the Governor, issued on the 10th August, 1814, the company was discharged on the 16th of that month.

Gloucester.

Expenditures in respect of two companies commanded by Capts. Haskell and Witcher, including the pay &c. of Major Elwell, who comanded them, - - - - - \$ 11,492 49
 Amount credited for articles sold after the war - 59 89

		11,432 60
Deduct for clothing	- -	1,219 04
arms	- -	125 86
overpayments	- -	54 88
excess in the cost of rations over the U. S. contract price		835 66
do in more being charged for than the troops were entitled to		29 60
allowances to officers for servants		29 43
do do forage		28 26
do do quarters		8 40
other miscellaneous items		603 02
		<hr/> 2,934 15
		<hr/> -8,498 45

It appears that, pursuant to a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Gloucester, held on the 13th June, 1814, a petition was presented to the State Executive, of which the following is a copy:

To his Excellency CALEB STRONG, Esq.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The inhabitants of the town of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, beg leave respectfully to represent:

That the local situation of this town renders it peculiarly exposed to the depredations of the enemy, who have already begun, even within our harbors and creeks, to burn, sink, and destroy, the few coasting vessels which remain to us; and the barges from the enemy's ships in our bay on this morning, entered one of our harbors, landed on our wharves, burnt several vessels, and carried off others, before the inhabitants could assemble to repel them. Our dangers and fears are hourly increasing for the safety of our families and dwellings: our feelings are indescribable when we behold our shores illuminated with the nightly ravages of the foe. We therefore respectfully request that two companies of infantry and four pieces of travelling artillery, with ammunition, be granted by your Excellency and your honorable council, for the immediate succor and protection of your petitioners: and as in duty bound will ever pray.

LONSON NASH, *Moderator.*

Attest: TIM. ROGERS, *Town Clerk, pro tem.*

GLoucester, June 13, 1814.

No copy is furnished, either of any reply to this application, or of any general order issued by the State Executive in consequence thereof; but, in the orderly book of Maj. Gen. Hovey, a division order is recorded, dated Salem, June 16, 1814, issued, as it expresses, "in obedience to orders from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief," and requiring Lt. Col. Appleton,

without delay, to detach from his regiment, for actual service, by day and night, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 64 privates; and by the orderly book of Lieut. Col. Appleton, it appears that in conformity with this division order, the company of Capt. Haskell was detached. It entered on duty on the 21st June; and on the 4th of August, a division order appears to have been issued by Maj. Gen. Hovey directing the discharge thereof, and other troops, they being, as therein stated, relieved by a detachment ordered for 3 months' service. The detachment here referred to was furnished and placed in the United States' service on the requisition of Maj. Gen. Dearborn, dated the 8th July, 1814, and was paid and supplied by the United States. A letter of Maj. Gen. Hovey, dated Salem, August 6, 1814, and addressed to Lt. Col. Appleton, contains as follows: "Yours of the 5th I have received, wherein you say that you have received the division order of the 4th, to discharge the detached company from your regiment: this order was founded on a communication from the Adjutant General of the 3d, wherein he says, 'I have no doubt myself, that, as soon as the detachment for the United States arrive at its station, the State guards may be dispensed with;' therefore I felt it my duty to discharge the guards in Gloucester, Salem, and Marblehead. I am fully sensible of the satisfaction Capt. Haskell and his company have given to the inhabitants of Gloucester, but I am of the opinion that they cannot be continued in service in consequence of the detachment for 3 month's service." In the record book of the committee of safety of the town of Gloucester, there is an entry, showing, that, at a special meeting, held on the 7th August, a committee was appointed to wait on Maj. Gen. Hovey, to request the continuance of the company commanded by Capt. Haskell; and Maj. Gen. Hovey, by a division order of the 9th August, "in consequence of a representation made to him by the selectmen and chairman of the committee of safety in the town of Gloucester, of the 8th inst. stating their exposed situation and constant danger of being harassed by the enemy," countermanded his division order of the 4th, so far as related to Capt. Haskell's company, and directed its continuance in service till the last of September, if not sooner discharged by order of the Commander-in-Chief; and by another division order, issued by Maj. Gen. Hovey on the 29th September, he, after noticing that the term of service of Capt. Haskell's company had nearly expired, and that it had been represented that the danger to which the town of Gloucester was exposed was as great as it was when the company was first ordered into service, ordered its further continuance till the last of November, unless sooner discharged by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

At another meeting of the committee of safety of the town of Gloucester, on the 9th September, 1814, a committee, according to the records, was appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth and upon the committee of defence, to represent to them the defenceless and exposed situation of the town, and to request immediate reinforcements of guns, ammunition, and men; and the letter, whereof the following is a copy, is presumed to have been the result.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, September 13, 1814.

SIR: His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs that you detach one company of 75 privates, properly officered, from the 2d regiment and 2d bri-

gade of your division, to be without delay, sent to Gloucester, to be stationed in that town ninety days, unless sooner discharged. The captain will report himself, on arrival at Gloucester, to Major Robert Elwell, Jun., who is hereby appointed to the command of all the detached troops in the service of the State, stationed in that town.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. BROOKS.

Major General AMOS HOVEY.

Agreeable thereto, Major Elwell appears to have entered on duty on the 15th September, and the company of Capt. Witcher on the 19th of that month.

An order for the immediate discharge of the two companies commanded by Major Elwell was issued by the State Executive on the 29th October, 1814; and they and the major were soon afterwards discharged accordingly.

As connected with the services of these militia, the testimonials hereafter set forth have been collected from the documentary evidence educed.

SALEM, *August* 1814.

SIR: Enclosed are sundry returns, viz: from a company of infantry commanded by Capt. Benj. Haskell, of Gloucester, of the Essex Guards in Salem, and the Sea Fencibles in Newburyport, and also the detachment from the 2d division for three months' service, pursuant to general orders of the 18th ult. This detachment was mustered in their respective brigades on the 1st day of August, and on the second marched to the division rendezvous in Salem; the men, arms, and equipments, were in good order. On their arrival in Salem, they were immediately assigned to their several posts, viz: Salem, Marblehead, and Gloucester. On the 4th, I issued orders to discharge Capt. Haskell's company, and to discontinue the night guards in Salem and Marblehead; but as soon as the detachment arrived in Gloucester, I had a very pressing letter from the selectmen and committee of safety, stating their exposed situation, and that the detachment just arrived had gone into the United States' fort, and would not be able to give them that protection which their local situation absolutely required. They informed me that Capt. Haskell's company was in a good state of discipline, and was willing to be continued in the service of the Commonwealth, if necessary; that the company was divided, and on duty at the harbor, Sandy Bay, and Squam, and had given great satisfaction to the inhabitants. The request of the selectmen, &c. was so urgent, and, I thought so reasonable, that Capt. Haskell's company might not be discharged, that I countermanded the order of the 4th, so far as related to the discharge of said company, and ordered that they be continued in service until the last of September, unless sooner discharged by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

[Passages relating to other matters are here omitted.]

Since writing the above I have been called on by Messrs. Nash and Hough, of Gloucester: they inform me that in Stage Fort so called, where a part of Capt. Haskell's company is stationed, were three 18 pounders property of the United States, which were receipted for by the committee of safety, and to be delivered to the United States when demanded. An officer of the United States has lately demanded and received them, which leaves the fort destitute of ordnance. I have no doubt but Stage Fort is well situated to annoy the enemy, should he have the temerity

to approach Gloucester harbor or its vicinity; and beg leave to give it as my opinion, that, if the committee of defence have on hand a pair of 18 or 24 pounders to dispose of, they would be judiciously placed in said fort, under the care of Capt. Haskell.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,

Your humble servant,

AMOS HOVEY,
Maj. Gen. 2d Division.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, Esq.

Adjutant General.

WENHAM, *August 17, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: The bearers, Lonson Nash and Benjamin K. Hough, Esquires, will show you a vote of the committee of safety of Gloucester, authorising them to apply to the Executive of the Commonwealth for four 18-pounders, to be used in the defence of that town, to supply the place of those withdrawn by the authority of the United States. They will give you information of the circumstances attending the removal of the United States' artillery, from which you will conclude that considerations of safety to the town had no influence on the measure. Perhaps your application to Gen. Dearborn may procure their restoration, especially as the whole United States' force there, twenty regular artillerists excepted, and these perhaps recruits, to be drilled and then marched away, consists of the militia of the Commonwealth lately detached, and these under the command of an officer in whom the citizens have not that confidence which they place in the detachment of *their own militia*, serving under the orders of the Governor. It appears that the heavy artillery removed from the *town's* fort are now absolutely useless, and that they were taken away merely because the town declined delivering the possession of *its own fort* to the United States.

Under these circumstances I am inclined to think it expedient, if General Dearborn cannot be persuaded to restore the cannon, that three or four battering pieces should be furnished from the park of the Commonwealth, with the requisite apparatus and ammunition, for the town's fort afore-mentioned. Because, if such kind of defence of that harbor be expedient, it should be such as can be relied on, and in strength of force, as to numbers, as may be reasonably effectual. And it may be questioned, whether, in this point of view, both detachments of militia, with the handful of regular artillerists, are more than adequate to such defence. I presume the Governor will in a few days be in Boston, and Gen. Cobb also, as one of the Council. If any consultation on this and other similar subjects should be deemed requisite, you will have the goodness to inform me. I purpose being in Boston in Commencement week.

I have the honor to be, with respect and esteem,

Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

General JOHN BROOKS, *Boston.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Boston, September 12, 1814.

SIR: The State Quartermaster General reports, that there are in the United States' fort at Gloucester, one 12-pounder and three 18-pounders, iron cannon, belonging to the State, which were mounted on garison carriages,

with apparatus complete, in the year 1798. A committee of Gloucester has represented that the people of that town have erected a fort, and built a barrack within it, for the accommodation of a company of soldiers, and were furnished with three pieces of artillery, eighteen-pounders, on loan from the United States, for the use of their fort, but that they have lately been taken away. The present emergency is so pressing, I have to request, and I do it with earnestness, that the there 18-pounders may be returned to Gloucester, while the alarm and the urgent necessity of employing every efficient means of defence shall continue. A committee of the town of Gloucester will wait on you herewith.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedie^t servant,
J. BROOKS.

To Major Gen. HENRY DEARBORN.

The result of this application is not shown.

GLOUCESTER, *September 8, 1814.*

SIR: This morning, at two o'clock, the enemy effected a landing of 60 or 70 men at Sandy Bay, and took the fort in that place, in which were stationed a non-commissioned officer and ten privates of Capt. Haskell's company. Such was the density of the fog, that the sentinel was surprised before an alarm could be given. The enemy, after setting fire to the guard-house, and spiking the pieces, retreated to their barges before a force could be collected sufficient to obstruct their retreat. One of the barges, after hauling off, and in the act of firing on the dwellings of the citizens, sprung a leak, and rendered it necessary for those that were in her to swim for the shore. By this circumstance, five of the privates who were taken in the fort were recovered, and thirteen of the enemy were taken prisoners. These are now in custody, and shall wait your directions respecting them.

JAMES APPLETON,
Lieut. Col. &c. 2d Reg. 1st Brig. 2d Div.

AMOS HOVEY, Esq.,
Maj. General 2d Div.

SALEM, *September 9, 1814.*

SIR: I have only time to say that your letter of yesterday I have just received. Keep a good look out, and deliver your prisoners to the Marshal.

Yours, respectfully,
AMOS HOVEY,
Maj. Gen. 2d Div.

Lieut. Col. APPLETON.

The record of the last two letters in Lieut. Col. Appleton's orderly book, is followed by a note in these words: "The above mentioned prisoners, belonging to the Nymph frigate, the inhabitants of Sandy Bay, by some means or other, exchanged them for an equal number of American prisoners on board the Nymph." A letter, proposing the exchange, from the captain of the ship Nymph, addressed to the commanding officer of the militia, or chief magistrate of Sandy Bay, is filed amongst the papers.

LEANDER, 1 P. M. *Tuesday.*

Sir: George Collier believes the boat on shore a fisherman. He desires to examine her, without recourse to arms; and if objected to, he will land, or destroy *every house* within two miles of the cove. This the inhabitants may rely upon.

G. R. COLLIER.

To the principal inhabitant or militia officer on shore.

GLOUCESTER, *Sept. 21, 1824.*

We, whose names are hereto affixed, selectmen of the town of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, do certify and declare, that, during the Summer and Fall of the year 1814, when we are at war with Great Britain, the inhabitants of the town were constantly exposed to the depredations of the enemy. The fear and alarm of the people were great. A single day scarcely passed without seeing, within short distance of our dwellings, some of the enemy's ships. Half of the dwelling-houses of our whole population, which exceeds six thousand, was greatly exposed. The enemy was constantly attempting to land, and was prevented from this and other outrages only by the militia. The occasions for calling them out were very frequent, by night as well as by day. In one instance, the enemy landed, and after burning a small house, turned his fire on other houses; and one house still shows where the balls of the enemy passed through it. In another instance, (month of September) the enemy attempted to land a number of probably 150 men, in two barges, covered by the fire of Sir George Collier, then lying off our town, but after a sharp contest with the militia, who were assembled, they were repulsed. On this and other occasions, the greatest consternation prevailed: many people, with their effects, were removed from town. And, in another instance, a richly laden packet was chased into our harbor, run ashore, and deserted by the crew, but was saved by Captain Sayward's company of artillery, and other militia, under the direction of Lieut. Colonel Appleton, even after the enemy had got out his boats to board her. Our dependence on the militia for defence and security at that time was known and felt by all, and the committee of safety frequently requested, in behalf of the town, that they might be increased.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS,
DANIEL H. RODGERS,*Selectmen of Gloucester.*[*Endorsed.*]

GLOUCESTER, *Sept. 21, 1824.* We, the undersigned, magistrates in the said county of Essex, and residing in this town, having examined the within, do certify that it is correct in all respects.

HENRY PHELHS. *J. P.*
ISAAC ELWELL, *J. P.*

The detached militia in United States' service within the limits of Major General Hovey's division, were, according to the rolls, on duty from the beginning of August to the beginning of November, 1814, and consisted, including officers, as follows:

Force.

78

63

62

Where stationed.

Fort Lee, Salem.

Fort Sewall, Marblehead.

Fort Defiance, Gloucester.

Beverly.

Expenditures in respect of a company of artillery, and another of infantry, commanded by Captains Putnam and Farnum, in service from the 20th and 22d of Sept. to the beginning of Nov. 1814,				-	-	\$ 3,578 74
Deduct for clothing				-	468 39	
use of arms				-	70 30	
overpayments				-	20 92	
excess in the cost of rations, beyond the						
U. S. contract price				-	131 88	
miscellaneous items				-	104 50	
						795 99
						2, 782 75

The State Executive appears to have issued, on the 16th September, 1814, a general order, requiring Major General Hovey to detach for service at Beverly one company of infantry and one company of artillery, to continue in service ninety days; and, on the 29th October, another like order, directing their discharge forthwith. An application for such a force appears to have been addressed to the Governor, and of which the following is a copy:

To his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy &c.

Respectfully represents, the subscribers, in behalf of a large number of the inhabitants of the town of Beverly, in the county of Essex, that the said town is in a situation much exposed to a sudden attack of his enemy, and that most of the houses in the commercial part of it are within the reach of his frigates and smaller armed vessels: that two companies of the Commonwealth's troops, one of artillery and one of infantry, may be well accommodated in this town, and, they believe, may be here stationed so as to render the most essential service to the public; as they will be serviceable, not only in repelling any attack on this town, but may also be marched from this place, in a very short time, to any one of several other probable points of attack. Stationed here, they will be less than seven miles from Manchester, two from Salem, six from Marblehead, and four from Danvers, where there is a considerable quantity of shipping, collected from different towns, to attract the enemy's attention, and about fifteen miles from Charlestown, and the same from Gloucester. On these views of the subject, the said inhabitants respectfully submit to your Excellency's consideration the expediency of stationing in this town two such companies: and, if the public service will permit one, and but one, to be stationed in this town, then the expediency of placing here one company of artillery. During the last Revolutionary war, the Government thought proper to station a regiment in this town.

We are, most respectfully,
Yur Excellency's obt. servts.

N. DANE,
MOSES BROWN,
THOMAS STEVENS.

BEVERLY, September 15, 1814.

Sundry places.

Expenditures in respect of two detachments of cavalry, in service as videttes, one of them from the 5th to the 22d, and the other from the 7th to the 21st October, 1814,	-	\$ 481 79
Also, compensation paid to Major General Hovey for "military services, pursuant to the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the 10th and 24th of June, and the 23d of August, 1814, and expenses occasioned thereby," and payments to his Aid, &c. for expenses of travelling express with division orders,	- -	389 74
		<hr/>
		871 53
Deduct for clothing	- - -	47 84
overpayments	- - -	27 20
miscellaneous items	- - -	421 23
		<hr/>
		496 27
		<hr/>
		375 26

Major General Hovey was directed, by a general order of the State Executive, dated 26th September, 1814, to establish a communication between himself and the Adjutant General's office at Boston, and between himself and the commanding officers of brigades and regiments, within his division, by videttes, to be taken from the cavalry, and stationed at such distances as he might judge necessary for the most speedy transmission of orders, and, if needful of intelligence: and by another like order, dated the 19th October, 1814, the line of videttes was required to be discontinued.

No services in the field appear to have been rendered by Major General Hovey; and of the orders of the 10th and 24th June, and 23d August, no copies can be found amongst the documentary testimony.

Saco, Biddeford, and Arundel.

Expenditures in respect of the services of three companies, commanded by Captains Woodman, Stimson, and Small, and of Major Samuel Merrill, and his Adjutant, from the 19th September, to the 12th October, 1814; and in respect of two other companies, commanded by Captains Strout and Appleton, in service from about the latter period to the 10th and 12th November, 1814,	-	\$4,895 59
Deduct for clothing	- - -	633 82
use of arms	- - -	83 04
overpayments	- - -	42 15
pay of waiters not mustered	- - -	14 29
excess of rations	- - -	13 80
miscellaneous items	- - -	382 68
		<hr/>
		1,169 78
		<hr/>
		3,725 81

As to these militia, the following copies, extracts, and observations, are deemed to be applicable.

To WILLIAM H. SUMNER Esq.

The situation of the District of Maine, now assailed by the enemy, appearing to us to require the presence of an Executive agent, who should promptly provide every practicable means of defence, we, by virtue of the powers conferred on us by the Governor, with advice of Council, by his commission bearing date the 16th day of June last, do hereby appoint you to be that agent, relying on your ability, fidelity, zeal, and energy, to perform the duties of the agency, in the manner best adapted to the actual circumstances of that District. The following ideas have occurred to us, and we present them to you, as useful to bear in remembrance.

As the enemy is in force to operate by land as well as by water, we think it necessary to caution you, and our fellow-citizens there, against too great a reliance on water batteries, or other fortifications of any kind. It will be his obvious policy, and the policy has been already exhibited in his practice, to avoid encountering such works, where the object aimed at is otherwise attainable. This object appears to be principally, if not solely, the destruction of all the shipping in our harbors and rivers: for, notwithstanding the President of the United States has announced, in his proclamation of the 1st inst. that Admiral Cochrane has, by a direct communication, avowed his purpose to be, to employ the force under his direction in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable; yet we are unwilling to believe the avowal to be thus unqualified in its terms, and intended to be so savage and cruel in its effects. We are rather inclined to think that this devastation is to be confined to the shipping in our waters, of which the destruction will undoubtedly be as universal and complete as the force of the enemy can accomplish, while he may not regret the destruction of buildings contingent on the burning and destroying of vessels. Under this view of the subject, we think it necessary, and of the first importance, in contemplating the mode of defence, to guard against the enemy's approach by land. For this end, every exposed town and its environs should be carefully viewed, to find the practicable and probable landing places, and the routes by which he may reach the town and its shipping; and then to consider and adopt the best means of defence. Breastworks, whether of earth or fallen trees, will avail nothing, excepting in narrow passes, nor there, if by a moderate detour he can go around them. In the warfare practised by the enemy, the best defence will be the firm breasts of our citizens, with the light artillery and small arms for their weapons. To obtain a competent force of this kind, you will consult with the generals and principal officers in the District, whose commands comprehend the places to be defended. We trust they will all pay a prompt and punctual attention to the general orders of the Commander-in-Chief, of the 6th instant, particularly by inspecting the equipments of their militia, and causing them to be in readiness for immediate and active service. Where such great interests are at stake, great sacrifices are called for. Some days spent in putting their arms in order, in preparing ammunition suited to their guns, in exercising with them, and in learning the simplest manœuvres, and to break, disperse, and promptly to rally again, will enable them to meet the enemy with confidence, and with the best prospects of defeating him, and saving their towns and property from destruction. Being aware that considerable additional supplies of ammunition may be indispensable, you are hereby authorized to purchase them on the best terms in your power, and to draw bills for the amount on the commissioners, which will be duly honored. If the ammunition which may be wanted

cannot be procured in the District, nor in Portsmouth, then you will give the earliest possible information thereof to the Adjutant General, that supplies may be sent from Boston. Perhaps, too, by that time, some arms may be furnished. When the militia shall be called into actual service, it will be necessary to furnish them with provisions, fuel, straw, and forage: this, we hope and trust, will be done by the Government of the United States; but, if that Government declines to do it, you are hereby authorized to contract for the above articles, on the best terms you can; the same to be delivered by the contractor or contractors in the same quantities, to officers and soldiers, as they are furnished to the regular troops of the United States. Your compensation will be fixed hereafter; for your necessary expenses you will draw on the commissioners of defence. Given under our hands; the 10th of September, 1814.

DAVID COBB,
T. PICKERING,
J. BROOKS,

Commissioners for sea-coast defence.

Boston, September 10th, 1814.

SIR: As the commissioners for military defence have appointed you their agent, to repair to the District of Maine, and to assist in providing every practicable mean of defence for that part of the State, I will suggest such circumstances in relation to that subject as have occurred to me.

The Major Generals or commanders of divisions are authorized, in case of invasion, or imminent danger of it, to call out such part of the militia as they may think necessary for the protection of such exposed towns. In forming a judgment in cases of this kind, we have ground to expect that no men will be more impartial; as, on the one hand, they will be solicitous to afford reasonable protection to the inhabitants of the coast; and, on the other, will be unwilling to call the militia from their homes, except in cases of necessity. Hitherto, experience has served to confirm these expectations: for, so far as I have been informed, those officers have conducted with great prudence and discretion. As we can only conjecture what are the views of the enemy, and the state of things is continually changing, it is impossible to ascertain beforehand, and at a distance, what measures may be necessary; they must, therefore, for the most part, be referred to the commanding officers of the militia, who are in the neighborhood, and in whose judgment I repose full confidence. You will confer with them, and such other officers as you may judge proper, on the subject of defending the coast, and will give you aid for the march of detachments or whole corps, for the defence of any post or place that may be deemed to require support. Portland will deserve your first attention, unless you find, on your way thither, that Portsmouth is immediately menaced; in which case, you will confer with General Ichabod Goodwin, and make the requisite arrangements with him to meet the emergency, before you proceed further. The several Major Generals will communicate to you the orders under which they now act, which, with the instructions you will receive from the commissioners, and your knowledge of my ideas on the subject of defence generally, will assist you in guiding your judgment. I observe that the people of Portland have proposed that the militia to be called out shall be put under the command of Gen. Chandler. If the militia are satisfied with that arrangement, I shall make no objection to it. The United States, I presume, have made contracts for the supply of the troops called into service in the District of Maine, and

it is desirable that the militia who may be now on duty should be supplied that way. I wish you to inform me, or the commissioners, of whatever may appear to you of importance, and am, with sincere regard,

Your obedient servant,

CALEB STRONG.

Col. WM. H. SUMNER.

A letter from Col. Sumner to Adjutant Gen. Brooks, dated Portsmouth, 12th September, 1814, and relating to the defence of that place, shows that he had, on that day, had an interview with Gen. Goodwin; and, in another letter of his to the Adjutant General, dated Portland, September 15th, 1814, after noticing certain measures which had been suggested to him relative to the defence of Wells and Arundel, he proceeds as follows: "Saco and Biddeford were the next objects of my attention. There is some shipping here, and a great quantity of lumber at some miles from the sea: a company would afford them sufficient protection, as a guard attached to the two three-pounders they have. But, when they complained that Governor Strong had done nothing for the defence of the State till lately, and now only for the defence of Boston, and in the next breath told me that a company of United States' troops was yesterday marched from there to Plattsburg, I could only restrain my indignation long enough to explain to them some of the common principles of our constitution, as it respected the duties of those administering them. There is no convincing or satisfying those whose only objects are to produce discord and dissatisfaction. As this post is in York county, and in General Goodwin's division, I have left them for your decision."

Saco, September 15, 1814.

SIR: We have to request that you would take the trouble to call on us tomorrow, to take into consideration what can be done for the defence of this part of the sea-board, as the inhabitants are very much alarmed, and we want to see you here very much, if you are not too much engaged. We should like to see you as early as you can make it convenient.

Yours with respect,

BENJAMIN PIKE,
AARON SCAMMON,
TRISTRAM JORDAN, Jun.

Selectmen of Saco.

ISRAEL LASSEL,
SAMUEL MERRILL,

Selectmen of Biddeford.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M'DONALD.

This application appears to have been laid before Major General Goodwin, and by whom an order has been written thereon to this effect:

ALFRED, September 16, 1814.

Brigadier General M'Donald will repair to Biddeford, and if, in his opinion, troops are necessary for to strengthen the guard at Biddeford and Saco harbor, he will order the light infantry companies in his brigade to march there as guards, as soon as possible, on the sea-coast; and when danger approaches, his brigade will be ready to march at a moment's warning, to any point where he may be ordered. The towns will supply the men ordered from them.

ICHABOD GOODWIN, *Maj. Gen.*

Major Merrill will take the command of the light infantry companies.

On the following day, brigade orders are shown to have been issued by Brigadier General M'Donald, calling into service Major Merrill, and the three companies commanded by Captains Woodman, Stimpson, and Small.

A letter from Adjutant General Brooks, dated Boston, September 22, 1814, and directed to Major General Goodwin, after requiring him to detach from his division a force for the defence of Portsmouth, and which was received into the service of, and was paid and supplied by, the United States, contains as follows: "Respecting the calls which have been made on you from Biddeford and Saco, Arundel and York, I am instructed to observe, as the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, that, under the present aspect of danger, the three companies you have ordered to the two former places are sufficient. In relation to the other exposed points of your District, the Commander-in-Chief expects that you continue to exercise your discretion in ordering out troops for their security."

The communication, informing the State Executive of the call of these three companies into service, is not amongst the documents, nor is it shown by whom, or in what way, the information was furnished. Pursuant to the letter last noticed, a division order appears to have been issued by Major General Goodwin, calling into service the force thereby required for the defence of Portsmouth, and containing further directions, as follows: "Captain Edward Small will be ordered to march his company to Arundel, and relieve the guard stationed there, who will be discharged, and he will receive his orders from Colonel Mitchel. The other two companies of light infantry will relieve the guard stationed at Jordan's Point in Biddeford, and take charge of that post: the present guard to be dismissed. The men are to continue in service three months, unless sooner discharged, from the time of their arriving at the places appointed for their stations."

The guards referred to appear to have been discharged on the 23d September, 1814. The charges for their pay, &c. are remarked on in the statement relative to Militia called out for guard duty.

As to the companies of Captains Strout and Appleton, it appears that Major General Goodwin, by a division order, dated 3d of October, 1814, directed Brigadier General M'Donald to detach 100 men, to form two companies, and be completely officered; one to be stationed at Biddeford and Saco, and the other at Arundel, and to continue in service two months after their reaching those posts, unless sooner discharged; and further directed, that Major Merrill, with the troops under his command, should be discharged as soon as relieved by the new draft. This order was issued, as appears by a note of Gen. Goodwin, on one of the copies, at the request of Brigadier Gen. M'Donald, who, by another division order issued by Major Gen. Goodwin, on the 4th of November, 1814, was required to discharge these militia as soon as possible.

Portland.

Expenditures in respect of two companies in service at Fort Burrows, from the 16th of September to the 28th of November, 1813, under the command of Capt. Wm. Atherton - - - \$6,843 05

Deduct for clothing - - - 741 25

overpayments - - - 70 49

excess in the cost of rations beyond the U. S. contract price - 360 75

miscellaneous items - - - 857 25

2,029 74

4,813 31

Also, in respect of 11 companies of infantry, and 2 companies of artillery, in service from the 25th of September to the 7th of November, 1814, under the command of Lt. Col. Wm. Ryerson

	-	-	-	-	\$ 38,909 47
Deduct for clothing	-	-	-	4,397 71	
use of arms	-	-	-	661 47	
overpayments	-	-	-	600 11	
excess of rations	-	-	-	1,173 42	
allowance in lieu of fuel	-	-	-	4 40	
Deduct miscellaneous items	-	-	-	2,075 48	
				<hr/>	3,912 59
					<hr/>
					29,996 88
					<hr/>
					34,810 19

With regard to the militia in service in 1813, the documents hereafter set forth, dated in that year, and the accompanying remarks, afford all the information which can be found amongst the testimony furnished.

PORTLAND, *Sept.* 14, 1813.

Brig. Gen. JAMES IRISH, Jun.

SIR: The sense of the town of Portland having yesterday been taken, at a meeting duly convened, respecting the unguarded and defenceless state of the town and forts in the harbor, and it having been communicated to the town during their meeting, that several vessels of war were then close in by the light house, it was unanimously agreed by all present, that one of the exigencies contemplated in the Constitution for calling out the militia exists, and has for some time existed. namely, that the town is, and has been in "imminent danger of invasion" from the enemy. Whereupon, the following vote was passed without a dissenting vote, viz: Voted, that the committee of safety of the town of Portland be requested to procure immediately a sufficient number of men to man Forts Scammel and Preble, and to engage them for such time as shall be necessary, not exceeding 60 days; and that the expense thereof be defrayed by the town; and that the Treasurer be instructed to make such advance as shall be necessary for carrying this vote into execution; and that the said committee be further instructed to make application to Brig. Gen. Irish, to cause a detachment of the militia, for the protection of the town of Portland, as soon as may be.

Attest: SAMUEL HORNER, *Town Clerk.*

The undersigned, the committee above alluded to, are unanimously of the opinion that the exigencies contemplated by the Constitution do exist, and that two companies of infantry should forthwith be ordered out for the protection of the forts, harbor, and town.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

DANIEL TUCKER,	} Committee general safety and defence of Portland.
JOS. H. INGRAHAM,	
PETER WARREN,	
LEMUEL WEEKS,	
ROBERT ILSLEY,	
A. W. ATHERTON.	

On the day of the date of this application, Brig. Gen. Irish appears to have issued an order for the detaching of one hundred and thirty six militia for the

defence of Portland, with two captains, two lieutenants, and two ensigns, to repair to that town without delay, and do duty for 60 days if not sooner discharged.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Boston, September 18, 1813.

To Brig. General JAMES IRISH :

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th inst. enclosing the proceedings of Portland. In the several orders to which you refer, you will find a guide under every circumstance of invasion that may occur. I am preparing a communication to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, in which I shall enclose your letter and the proceedings of Portland, to be transmitted by the next mail.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. BROOKS.

Brig. Gen. Irish, by an order, dated 19th September, 1813, directed to Capt. Abel W. Atherton, and professing to be issued "pursuant to order from the Commander-in-Chief," after noticing that the captain had been regularly detailed to command two companies of infantry, detached for the defence of Portland and its vicinity, required him to repair to Jordan's Point Battery in said town, there to take command of said detachment.

JORDAN'S POINT, 25th September, 1813.

SIR: As Col. Larned is absent, I take the liberty to inquire of you whether you have any objections to placing the guns belonging to the United States at this battery, under my care, during the time the detachment of infantry now in service here remains at this post, which will not exceed 60 days. Should the enemy make an attack, and succeed in passing the fort with wind and tide favoring him, this post would be the *last stronghold* for the defence and protection of the town. It becomes my duty, therefore, to obtain your permission to exercise these guns occasionally, and to use them against the enemy in case of an assault. I shall take particular care that neither the guns, nor any of the property here belonging to the United States, shall be injured. It has been said that Col. Larned had it in contemplation to send a sergeant's guard here, under the idea, I have understood, that this detachment would be discharged. You will, no doubt, be glad to learn that it will be now unnecessary to reduce your force at the forts for this purpose. If in fact the enemy should make an attack upon the forts, you might, if acceptable, in any emergent case, receive a strong reinforcement immediately: for I should be glad to co-operate with you in any proper manner, to repel an invading foe.

I have been directed to take command of "Jordan's Point Battery, and there remain until further orders." Notwithstanding this order, I wish it explicitly understood, that I claim no control, without leave, over the United States' property here, viz: the guns, coverings, and gun-house. But the point on which the battery stands is *exclusively* under the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth; and I have, besides this constitutional authority, obtained leave of some of the largest proprietors to occupy it. If, however, you should differ from me in opinion, respecting the expediency of sending a United States' detachment here, they will be well received, and put under this command, according to military usage. Should you not

feel authorized to act on these requests, I must beg of you to lay this communication before Col. Larned, as soon as he returns. A written reply will much oblige

Your obedient servant,

A. W. ATHERTON, *Commanding
detachment Infantry in the service of State at Jordan's Point.*

R. R. KENDALL, Esq.

Capt. Comd'g Forts Scammel and Preble.

Boston, November 23, 1813.

To Brig. Gen. JAMES IRISH:

SIR: This morning I received your communication, dated 17th inst. and have enclosed it to the Governor: and as I have received no instructions from him relatively to the subjects mentioned in the application of the committee of safety for Portland, I must wait until I hear from him, and shall be authorized to advise you. It is very much to be regretted that any serious misunderstandings should have arisen between Capt. Atherton and the commanding officer of the United States' troops. I persuade myself, however, that the prudence and good sense of the parties concerned will prevent violence of any kind from taking place.

I am, respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. BROOKS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Boston, Dec. 2, 1813.

To Brig. Gen. JAMES IRISH:

SIR: Yesterday I received a letter from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in which he expresses an opinion, that, under existing circumstances, no additional orders ought to be given for calling out another detachment of militia to be stationed at Portland.

I am, respectfully, Sir, your obt. serv't.

J. BROOKS, *Adj. Gen.*

• PORTLAND, December 20, 1813.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your communication of the 1st inst. The desire I feel of exonerating myself from censure in the late transactions, has induced me to break through the forms of etiquette, in these cases so necessary. I have taken the liberty to forward, for your perusal, the Portland Gazette, which contains a just statement of the whole proceedings. It is desirable that the Commander-in-Chief should have a knowledge of these facts. The claim I derived to hold Fort Burrows was threefold: 1st By order of the Government of this Commonwealth, through Brig. Gen. Irish; 2d. Because it is not a regular post, belonging to the United States—they do not own the ground, nor has it been ceded to them; 3d. Because I had leave of the principal proprietors to occupy the same with the Commonwealth's troops. It was considered, if a United States' officer, from resentment or caprice, could unnecessarily dispossess the troops of the State of this ground, he might pursue them from post to post without the limits of the State. Col. Larned was not actuated by the most honorable motive of providing for the "common defence;" on the contrary, he threw every obstacle in the way of our protection. He had not men sufficient to defend even the forts in

the outer harbor, and he was unwilling the militia should afford that protection which the United States could not furnish. The United States have already three regularly ceded posts in this town and harbor, and since the war they have not had a sufficient number of stationary men to defend one of them. Col. L. is endeavoring to obtain Fort Burrows for a fourth; but the inhabitants will oppose it almost unanimously. Hence their anxiety to keep possession, through the winter. It will be highly gratifying to myself and officers to know that we do not absolutely incur the censure of the Commander-in-Chief. We have in all respects obeyed orders.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect,

Your most obedient servant,

A. W. ATHERTON.

To the Hon. Adj. Gen. JOHN BROOKS, *Boston*.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Boston, Dec. 27, 1813.

To Capt. A. W. ATHERTON;

SIR: Your letter, dated 20th inst. was received on Tuesday last, and a copy of it forwarded to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the next day, who must undoubtedly approve of the promptitude with which you have obeyed his orders, and of your wishes to support the honor and the rights of Massachusetts. But you must be sensible of his great care to avoid every cause of misunderstanding and collision between the Government of this State and that of the United States; and I would take the liberty to observe, without, however, having any instructions from the Governor for so doing, that, besides the constitutional obligation of the General Government to provide for the public defence, all the rights of war, excepting the right of immediate defence in case of invasion, are vested exclusively in that Government. It may be observed, likewise, that, if in time of war a State has a right to raise troops, or to call out the militia into actual service, the Legislature of this State has passed no law for that purpose. The most the Legislature has done, respecting the employment of troops, extends merely to the calling out competent guards for the safety of the munitions of war belonging to the State. That a State may establish arsenals, and be prepared at all points for defence, there can be no doubt; nor can it be presumed that the United States can rightfully seize the military stores of a State, and convert them to their own use, without the consent of the State. It would be an act of violence, not to be justified upon any ground whatever. But I am not ready to admit that a State can establish a military post of any kind which the constitutional powers of the national Government will not pervade and control. The Commander-in-Chief, I presume, will not be here until the 8th of January. Should he direct any communication to you, his orders shall be promptly executed. The pay-rolls of your detachment are no doubt preparing: if they should not be completed, I should recommend not to have the sums carried out, as it is usual, against each man's name. The rule established by the committee on accounts, to whom pay-rolls are usually referred, I do not understand. The rate of pay, &c. is different from that of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BROOKS.

As to the before mentioned militia, in service at Portland, in 1814, reference is made in the first instance to the requisition of Maj. Gen. Dearborn and the letter of Gov. Strong, before set forth, in the entries relative to Maj. Gen. Whiton's corps on duty at Boston, and to Lt. Col. Sumner's appointment and instructions, set forth in the foregoing entries respecting militia in service at Saco, Biddeford, and Arundel, and next to the following copies, extracts. and remarks, as containing all the material information collected from the documents, as applicable to Lt. Col. Ryerson's command.

HEAD QUARTERS, *Boston, September 7, 1814.*

SIR: As I discover no particular provision in the general order of the 6th inst. for turning out immediately any of the militia in the District of Maine, will you be pleased to inform me whether any orders have recently been issued to the militia of that part of the State.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Maj. Gen. BROOKS, *Adj. Gen. State of Mass.*

No evidence of any reply is furnished.

PORTLAND, *Sept. 11, 1814.*

SIR: I have this moment received a letter from the Adjutant General's office, military district No. 1, Boston, in which I am informed that the Governor has refused to order out the militia on the requisition of Gen. Dearborn, for the defence of Portland, and that it is improper for me to issue rations to any troops other than those in the United States' service, whether militia or regulars, and directing me to deliver none. I give you this early information that other provision may be made for the State militia now under arms for the defence of Portland. I have also received a letter from Capt. Perry, at Wiscasset, who says that he had received an express, half past one o'clock yesterday morning, from Gen. King, informing him that seven sail of the enemy's ships had left Castine, and stood to the westward. The general has ordered out another battalion of militia.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN CHANDLER.

Capt. DANIEL TUCKER,

Chairman of the Com. of Safety and Defence, Portland.

PORTLAND, *Sept. 12, 1814.*

SIR: I received your letter of the 9th inst. yesterday morning: messengers were immediately despatched to Generals Turner and M'Millan, who, I understand, are coming in with their troops as soon as possible. Every exertion is making for a vigorous defence of this place. Forts Scammel and Preble have, in both, about two hundred men. If those forts fall, the town must follow. Gen. Chandler does not feel himself authorized to receive any militia into them. It would be of the utmost importance to have four hundred men sent to those forts, in addition to those already there, which cannot be done but by ordering them into the service of the United States. Should his Excellency think proper to order any troops into the service of the United States for these forts, and should think proper to

order from the 13th division, the troops of that division will be nearly all here in a few days: they may be drafted on the spot.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALFORD RICHARDSON, *Maj. Gen.*

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, *Adj. Gen.*

Extract of a letter from Col. Sumner to Adj. Gen. Brooks, dated

PORTLAND, September 15, 1814.

"I communicated to Gen Richardson the letters of instruction from his Excellency the Governor and the Commissioners, and explained to him their views: he was fully sensible that his arrangements were too extensive for the object to be defended, and said he intended (till he was yesterday advised by my letter to the committee that I should be here next day,) to have reduced his command to about 1500 from the interior, keeping those in reserve in the vicinity and in town. I was happy to find that he had already made up an opinion which I expected to form when I had made myself more acquainted with the posts, and had consulted with the committee of safety, and got such information as was easily attainable. Early yesterday morning, I addressed a note to the committee of safety, informing them of my arrival; who requested me to meet them at 12 o'clock. After having communicated to them the nature of my authority, I endeavored to explain to them the motives which had induced the Government to send me hither, and their views in relation to the system and mode of defence. They expressed their gratitude for the promptness with which Gen. Richardson had acted, and their confidence both in him and Gen. Chandler. They had no objection to have Gen. Chandler in the chief command, except that they should lose the services of General Richardson. I stated to them the difficulties which would probably arise from having two heads at one station, and that Gen. Chandler would not give up the forts to General Richardson, thinking it his duty to defend them as well as he could, though not half manned; and that Gen. Richardson, who ranks General Chandler, would in no case receive orders from him; that the forts, to be efficient, must be manned with more men than the United States could furnish, and must be protected by militia on the heights in the rear. Gen. Richardson could not order a part of his corps into the forts under General Chandler, and that an officer of his rank would not be willing to act the subordinate part of protecting Gen. Chandler's rear. Various other suppositions were made, which the said committee said had, for some time, excited great apprehensions of the result in their minds; but, as Gens. Richardson and Chandler seemed to agree very well, they had hoped this would continue; and not being military men, nor knowing how to obviate the apprehended difficulties, they had omitted to touch upon a question of so great delicacy to both the gentlemen, in the hope that they should get through their present difficulties without collision. In fact, the gentlemen here seem to have rested their confidence in their military matters altogether to the numbers detached, and hope that the newspaper proclamation of their strength will prevent the enemy from attempting to carry their town. Finding the expression of confidence in Gen. Chandler pretty universal, and Gen. Richardson having no desire to retain the command, and concurring with me in opinion that it was desira-

ble to save as much expense to the Commonwealth as possible, I addressed a note to Gen. Chandler, and met him by assignment in the afternoon, and stated to him that he was misinformed of the fact, as he had written to the committee that Governor Strong had refused to place any militia, by Gen. Dearborn's request, under the United States' officers, for the protection of the District of Maine. The only answer which Governor Strong had given to Gen. Dearborn's request for troops, was a communication of the General's orders of the 6th September, and that the Governor had no objection to complying with the request, so far as to place them under a United States' officer, who possessed the public confidence, and would not use his power over them when placed under him, so as to render the situation of the troops uncomfortable, or that of their officers dishonorable, and who would employ the forces for the purposes only for which they were drafted. He appeared very accommodating, and said he would do every thing in his power, as he was well acquainted with the character of our militia, consistent with military principles, and his understanding of his duty, to render the situation of both the officers and men of the Massachusetts line as comfortable as the nature of the service would admit, if they were placed under his command. He said, however, that he was in a sub-command, and that he could not enter into any express convention, for which he had no authority. This morning, I called the attention of the committee, by a note, to take the subject of placing the troops under Gen. Chandler's command into distinct consideration, and to communicate to me their views and wishes; to which they answered, that no objection could be made to such arrangement, "unless it should grow out of disaffection among the officers and men of Gen. Richardson's command, and become necessary to make a reduction of the force." Gen. Chandler met Gen. Richardson and myself, by assignment: I stated to him that I had learnt that Major Weeks, a respectable officer of the artillery of this town, who, by virtue of the order for placing 1,100 men in the United States' service, had been detached and placed in the command of fort Scammel by him, had yesterday placed over him Major Lane, of the United States' line, much to the injury of the feelings of an officer who had considered his only alternatives as victory, death, or Halifax; and, in case of attack, had determined to bury himself in his fort. Gen. Chandler, anticipating me, interrupted, to observe that he extremely regretted the manner of doing this had been so offensive to an officer he so much respected; was sorry he had not explained to Major Weeks his reasons for doing it before his order was issued, being assured that he should have satisfied him of the propriety of it. Fort Scammel was the key of the harbor; and though Major Weeks was zealous, and had almost worn himself down with fatigue in attending to his duty, yet he had no practical experience in garrison duty; and as he had an officer on the station who was generally respected, and was well instructed in garrison duty and defence, and as the hour of danger was then supposed to be commencing, he could not, consistent with his duty, do otherwise than to place this important post under the command of the most experienced officer on the station; he, however, would do any thing thought advisable for healing the breach. I told him that, before I could enter into any further arrangement, I should expect his consent to place Major Weeks in some other honorable and distinct command; to which he assented. Fort Burrows, in the town, (a station which I know Major Weeks wanted) is the place proposed for him, and it is agreed to by Gen. Chandler. I informed Gen. Chandler that, from the disposition he had shown, I was sure he did not

wish to violate any military principles, nor, by disaffecting the officers and men, to lessen their efficiency. That I understood there were in town a great number of United States' officers, who had no men to command, and that, if troops were detached, a suitable number of officers would be detailed with them, and that I should not expect that United States' officers would be placed over them, thereby destroying their authority, and making them a mere medium of communication to their own men, of others' orders. He had not, he said, a thought of that, excepting in the forts, where it would be necessary to place experienced men; and that he should only place round his person some of the United States' officers, who would be of great assistance to him in time of action. I told him that the short period for which the detachment would be made made it unnecessary for me to stipulate as to the place of their employment; and he observed that he believed there was no danger but what they would be employed for the defence of the town. I have before me his note, in compliance with my request that he would furnish me with his ideas of the numbers necessary for the defence of the post, stating that 1,000 infantry and one hundred artillerists, as is requested by Gen. Dearborn, together with 200 already under his command, and 60 more which he expected would make their retreat from Machias, according to orders through Orrington, to this post, and the militia of the vicinity in reserve, was the number proposed, and he thought would be sufficient; and that 1,100 would be as many as he should be willing to place in the United States' service for this place.

"About two hundred militia, infantry, and artillery, under Majors Rogers and Weeks, being part of the detachment called for by General Dearborn's requisition of the 8th July, 1814, appear to have been stationed at Forts Scammel and Preble, in Portland harbor, from the beginning of August to the beginning of November, 1814. Allusion is made to these in the last preceding extract. They were placed in the service of the United States."

Major Gen. Alford Richardson, by a division order issued on the 19th September, 1814, after reciting that the President of the United States, through his officers, had requested of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief a detachment from the militia, of 100 artillerists and 1,000 infantry, with a proper proportion of officers, for the defence of the town and harbor of Portland, to remain in the service of the United States for forty days, unless sooner discharged by the President, and that the Major General of the 12th division had been authorized and directed to make such detachment, did order that detachments should be made of two captains, four lieutenants, six sergeants, five corporals, three musicians, and one hundred privates of artillery, and of one lieutenant colonel, two majors, eleven captains, seventeen lieutenants, sixteen ensigns, fifty-six sergeants, fifty-five corporals, two principal musicians, twenty-two other musicians, and 1,000 privates of infantry; and that these troops should report themselves to Gen. Chandler.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated

WISCASSET, 19th Sept. 1814.

"The arrangements for the defence of Portland, which were suggested to you in my last, were completed. In order to keep a sufficient reserve, I was obliged to consent that a part of the detachment of 1,100 men, to be placed under the United States' authority, should be taken from General

McMillan's brigade. Considering the strong force of Gen. Goodwin's division, and the great probability that McMillan's brigade never will be called for by him, and, if they were, are at so great a distance that they would not arrive in time to be useful, and as they were, the principal part of them, here, having marched, some of them 160 miles, from Sandy river, I hope this part of the arrangement will meet your approbation. The detachment will be made, 750 from Generals Turner and McMillan's brigades, and 350 from General Richardson's division, principally taken from Colonel Foxcraft's regiment; and the detachment will be arranged upon the principle of your order of July 18th, 1814, and will be under the command of Col. Foxcraft, who will have under him a proper proportion of officers, in addition to the 1,100 rank and file. There will, therefore, be 400 men of the United States' troops, of a former detachment of the militia, 1,100 to be detached for forty days, (unless sooner discharged by order of the President of the United States) the whole under the command of Gen. Chandler; together with 500 men of the militia and volunteer corps, well disciplined for militia, under the command of Col. Nichols, in the town of Portland, forming a body of 2,000 men on the spot, for its defence. General Richardson's reserve of 2,000 men, consisting of the militia within twenty miles' distance, can be all there in twenty-four, and half of them in six hours. To preserve the discipline and numbers of the Portland regiment, they are to be drilled once a week; and General Richardson will also retain the whole or a part of a company of cavalry, to act as videttes, and will remain at Portland himself to call in the reserve, in case of necessity. Major Weeks is to have a distinct command in Fort Burrows, which I have agreed Gen. Chandler should take possession of till the major's time of service expires, (unless it is requested by Government in the mean time) for that purpose; and to him will also be committed the charge of the State stores in that fort, which, for a long time before he was detached, had been committed to his care. With this arrangement, (I have great pleasure in giving you the information) there appears to be the greatest satisfaction, both among the defenders and the defended, the economists and the alarmists. The town, with this force, ought to be safe. It is, however, far from being the case. It has, at the entrance into the harbor, two United States' embargo forts, or batteries. Fort Preble, of fourteen 18-pounders and some smaller ones, is on a point of land from Cape Elizabeth. Fort Scammel is opposite it, on a small island across the channel, three quarters of a mile, open and unprotected in its rear, though some defences are now throwing up. But outside of these forts is Bang's Island, with a fine protected place for landing men; and two 18-pounders on that island could drive every man out of Fort Scammel; and Fort Scammel commands Fort Preble. After the fall of these forts, the enemy's ships might anchor in the harbor subject to the annoyance of Fort Burrows, New Fort, and some other small batteries. The ships and vessels are all hauled up above the bridge, and are prepared to be sunk; and all valuable property is removed from the town, and the houses stripped of their furniture: if the enemy should succeed in capturing the forts, they might enter the town, burn, sink, and destroy the property, but would get no prizes. Against a sudden attack, the committee have taken great pains to guard; they have telegraphic communications 50 miles west and east to Pemaquid Point, in the town of Bristol, which give signals of the approach of a privateer or fleet, by day, and tar barrels or beacons to give the alarm by night; and these are so situ-

ated, also, as to be seen by the surrounding country, which is to forward its militia without further notice."

Extract of a letter from Col. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated September 22, 1814.

"The satisfaction which was generally expressed by the officers and men at being placed under Gen. Chandler's command, and the desire that they might be so commanded, of the committee of safety in that town, as communicated to the Governor before I left you, and afterwards expressed by them to me, were the principal reasons which induced me, according to my instructions, to order the troops detached for that post into the service of the United States. Scarcely had the detachment been made, (and I do not know that Gen. Richardson had yet completed it) before Gen. Chandler is ordered from that post to another, then commanded by Col. Walbach, an officer more intelligent than any one I know in the United States' service, and where Gen. Chandler will be entirely useless. What reason could there have been for such a change?"

Extracts of a letter from Adjutant General Brooks to Col. Sumner, dated September 24th, 1814.

"Your several communications, under the dates of the 15th, 20th, and 21st instant, have been received and laid before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Council, and the Board of Commissioners; and I have the satisfaction to assure you that they produced an expression of entire approbation from each of the gentlemen to whom they were presented."

"The provision for the security of Portland is deemed judicious and liberal. And it is a source of great satisfaction to his Excellency, that you left that town in so tranquil a state."

PORTLAND, September 24th, 1814.

To Maj. Gen. ALFORD RICHARDSON, *commanding the militia called out for the defence of the town of Portland:*

The undersigned ask leave to represent, that, by a general order of the date of the 20th day of September current, they are given to understand that a detachment of the militia, to the amount of 1,100 artillery and infantry is to be made, and placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Chandler, an officer of the United States, and in the service of the same.

Against this disposition of any part of the militia of this Commonwealth, the undersigned ask leave respectfully to remonstrate. And in doing this, they would request, that the course of conduct which they consider it their duty to pursue may not be attributed to any motive dishonorable to the soldier or disreputable to the man. The promptness and alacrity with which they have assembled at this place, at the moment when danger was threatening their fellow-citizens of the metropolis, is an assurance that they are ready to defend their country from invasion, and have courage to preserve it unpolluted by any hostile foot. They, therefore, in remonstrating against this arrangement, think they have a claim to be heard, and that the reasons which may be offered may be candidly weighed by the Major General, and that an ultimate decision may not be made, without mature deliberation and reflection.

And first: your remonstrants are opposed in principle to the arrangement, inasmuch as they consider it unconstitutional, and subversive of the sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Constitution of the United States provides that the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the several States when called into actual service of the United States. But we believe that this command is to be exercised by the officers of the militia, appointed by the States, and in this way only.

This construction the undersigned consider as sanctioned by the opinion of the supreme judicial court, delivered to his Excellency the Governor, in August, A. D. 1812.

Having thus shown, in the opinion of your remonstrants, the unconstitutionality of the contemplated arrangements, the undersigned will be excused for pointing out some of the evils which may result from a different construction. General Chandler is himself a subordinate officer, and can make no pledge which he may not be compelled to violate; or violate obligations paramount to any which he may stipulate, with regard to the station of troops under his command. The undersigned, therefore, consider that, when once under the command of an United States' officer, it will not be in the power of any officer in this Commonwealth to prevent their being marched to any post where the President may please to direct. They may be compelled to abandon the defence of those whom they volunteered to protect, and marched from their families to some place more assailable by the enemy, or deemed more important by the President of the United States. The probability that they will is strengthened by the desire manifested to have the militia at the control of United States' officers.

Again: it is a well known fact, that the officers of the United States hold the militia in the most sovereign contempt. They have no regard to their local habits or feelings. By a law of the United States, officers of the United States, of the same grade, take rank of the militia, when incorporated with them. In this way, the old and honorable militia officer is liable to be commanded by the stripling, for whom family influence, or political motives, may have procured a commission. Where have we a pledge that the many incumbents of offices in the Army of the United States, whom we see in our streets, without men to command, may not be incorporated with us and our troops, and thus we be reduced to a cypher, and our men in effect given up to the caprice of those who have no sympathy with their situation? Can General Chandler give such a pledge? We think not. He, himself, may be bound by others' orders, whatever may be his disposition. We are not insensible that the proposed arrangement is intended to save expense to the Commonwealth. But we apprehend the United States are, and will be, bound by the national compact, to pay the expense of our defence, whether the militia is put under the control of United States' officers, or are commanded by their own. If the United States have the injustice to refuse a claim so well founded, we can only say that the objects of the national compact are at an end.

But shall his Excellency the Governor give up his prerogatives, and those of the Commonwealth, because the United States are unjust? On principles of economy, then, we cannot agree that the proposed arrangement has any advantage above any other; and should the United States be so unreasonable as to refuse to let the militia defend those posts which are exclusively within their control, unless the militia will be put under United States'

officers, and this too when it is acknowledged that the United States have no adequate force to defend those posts, we can only say it is time they were surrendered into other hands.

The officers of the militia will not conceal the repugnance which they have to bring themselves, and having their men exposed in posts, from their weakness wholly inadequate to any effectual defence. For these and many other reasons, which may be mentioned, the undersigned respectfully remonstrate against the arrangement proposed by general orders of the 20th day of September; and to give Major General Richardson a clear understanding of the repugnance which they, and the troops under their respective commands, feel, in submitting to be placed under the command of General Chandler, or any other officer of the United States; at the same time pledging themselves to be ready for any danger or emergency, while they can be commanded by their own appropriate officers, the men of their choice.

Pelatiah Smith, Major.
 Stephen Blake, Captain.
 Stephen Pratt, Lieutenant.
 Ebenezer Rawson, Major.
 Philip Eastman, Captain.
 Henry Frost, Captain.
 Samuel Robinson, Captain.
 Henry Fazewell, Major.
 Jonathan Bemis, Captain.
 James Charles, Captain.
 Joseph Colly, Lieutenant.
 Elijah Huston, Lieutenant.
 Stephen Berry, Captain.
 Aaron Ingalls, Ensign.
 Eber Rice, Lieutenant.

James Steel, Major.
 J. B. Osgood, Brigade Major.
 Robert Andrew, Jr. Ensign.
 John Kilbern, Captain.
 William Morrison, Captain.
 William Benjamin, Ensign.
 Dominicus Record, Ensign.
 Eben. Fessenden, Jr. Lieutenant.
 Benjamin Woodman, Ensign.
 Daniel Hall, Lieutenant.
 Richard Cook, Ensign.
 Asa Mansfield, Captain.
 John Smith, Lieutenant.
 Samuel True, Ensign.
 William Ingalls, Lieutenant.

5 Majors,
 10 Captains,
 8 Lieutenants,
 7 Ensigns,

—
 30

Of these officers, 3 majors, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, and 2 ensigns, do not appear to have been detached for United States' service: the remaining 18 were in the detachment commanded by Lieut. Col Ryerson, and formed less than one third of the number of commissioned officers he had under him.

Extract of a letter from Col. Sumner to Adj. Gen. Brooks, dated

PORTLAND, September 25th, 1814.

"In my letter of the 19th instant, informing you of the arrangements made for the defence of Portland, I observed that they were such as gave the greatest satisfaction. This was so general, that I was not acquainted with a single person who had any objection to it. I did not hesitate, therefore, to leave with General Richardson a direction, when his detachment was completed, to place it in the service of the United States, and that quarters and rations should be prepared by them, to be delivered to the troops. I wrote to Brigadier General Chandler, informing him that Major General Richard-

son is now making a detachment from the militia, of ten hundred infantry and one hundred artillery, exclusive of officers, which, when completed, will be placed by him in the service of the United States, for the defence of Portland, according to the request made therefor, by officers acting by virtue of the authority of the President of the United States, for 40 days, unless, before such detachment is completed, different instructions shall be received by him from his Excellency the Commander-in Chief. I went yesterday to Hallowel and Augusta with General Sewall. At 12 o'clock last night, at Gardner, I received, by express, from Major General Richardson, a letter, of which the following is a copy.

PORTLAND, *September 24th*, 1814.

SIR : Serious and alarming difficulties have arisen since you left this place in consequence of the order to place the officers and men under General Chandler.

Many of the most respectable officers declare they will lose their commissions before they will submit to what they call a conscription. The same feelings are prevalent among the men. One company marched off on Wednesday : some were persuaded to return, and some brought back by force ; but two escaped.

Another difficulty in executing the arrangements has arisen. Brigadier General Chandler has been ordered to command at Portsmouth, and left this place yesterday. Lt. Col. Starks is now in command. Under these circumstances, I have directed the detachment to report to me, and shall not deliver it over to United States' officers until further instructed. Your presence appears to me indispensably necessary. When I see you, I will enter into detail.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALFORD RICHARDSON, *Maj. Gen.*

Col. WM. H. SUMNER.

"After requesting Gen. King, by letter, to excuse me for not meeting him, according to agreement, at Bath, I left Gardner, and upon my arrival here, this afternoon, found such a spirit of disaffection in the Oxford detachment from Gen. Hubbard's division, arising from an expected order for placing them in the United States' service, that, if the order was issued, it would probably render it necessary for us to call in a part of Gen. Richardson's division, to compel its execution.

"Having received advice, yesterday, that seven transports, with 1,000 troops on board, from Castine, joined the squadron off Owl's Head, on Thursday evening, (and which were also seen there on Friday morning) I had serious apprehensions that the fleet, now composed of 15 sail of transports, with from 2,700 to 3,000 troops on board, might strike a destructive blow upon this place, before order could be restored. Independently of other considerations, and agreeable to the wish of the committee of safety, which I immediately convened and consulted, I requested Gen. Richardson to continue the troops under his own orders, and to take the command of them himself. It became absolutely necessary for General Richardson to command, as Lt. Col. Ryerson, who was detailed for the command of the detachment (and not Col. Foxcroft, who, it was supposed, would have been,) is qualified for fatigue duty only.

"You perceive that my letter, informing Gen. Chandler of our intent to make a detachment, also notifies him of Gen. Richardson's order to place it under his command, when made, unless, before such detachment is made, different instructions should be received by him from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. If the present course is approved of by his Excellency the Governor, I will thank you, by the next mail, to forward to Gen. Richardson his instructions, that the United States' officers on this station may have as early notice as possible."

Extract of a letter from Adj't Gen. Brooks to Col. Sumner, dated

September 27th, 1814.

"Your letters, dated 23d and 25th instants, have been received. Under the unexpected occurrences at Portland, you undoubtedly made the best arrangement possible. Gen. Richardson, I presume, will conduct his department with propriety, and will give great satisfaction to the people in and about Portland."

BATH, Sept. 27, 1814.

To Brig. Gen. CHANDLER :

SIR : By my letter of the 17th inst. as well as by my personal communications, when I had the pleasure of seeing you at Portland, you were informed that, in consequence of the general confidence in you, which was then expressed, both by the committee of safety and defence of that town, and by the major and brigadier generals commanding the militia which had been called into service for the defence of Portland, in obedience to my instructions from his Excellency Gov. Strong, I had requested Major General Richardson to detach 1,100 men, with a suitable proportion of officers, from the militia, and to order them into the service of the United States, for the defence of that town, under your command. General Richardson accordingly made the detachment, but, before it was organised, learned that the greatest unwillingness was expressed, both by the officers and men, at being ordered into the service of the United States ; and that some of the most respectable officers had declared that they would lose their commissions, rather than submit to it ; and that a company, which had marched off the ground, had been brought back by force. On the receipt of his express despatch, stating these circumstances, I immediately left important arrangements, which were then making for the defence of other posts of this district, and repaired to Portland. I there learned that the dissatisfaction of the militia at being ordered into the United States' service, after it was understood that you were ordered from that post, to command at Portsmouth, was so great, that an order requiring it could not probably be carried into effect but by compulsory means.

Aware of the indefensible state of the town, so long as the confusion, which would have been consequent on the contemplated order, should continue, and being informed that 15 transports, with troops on board, had been seen, two days previous, off Owl's Head, with which the enemy might strike a destructive blow, before order could be restored, I did not hesitate to request Gen. Richardson to continue the detachment under his own command.

It gives me great pleasure to assure you that there is the greatest good understanding between Gen. Richardson and Col. Starks, now commanding at Portland ; and that there will be the most harmonious co-operation between those two gentlemen, and the troops under their respective commands, for the protection and defence of that important town. [The remainder of this letter

relates to Major General King's district, and with an extract of a letter dated 28th September, from Col. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, explaining his motives for writing it, will be found set forth in the entries respecting the militia in service at Bath, Wiscasset, &c.]

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. H. SUMNER.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Dearborn to Adj't Gen. Brooks, dated

September 28, 1814.

"Will you please to inform me whether I may expect a detachment for Portland, where their services are very necessary at this moment."

[It does not appear that this received any reply.]

Extract of a letter from Col. Sumner to Adj't Gen Brooks, dated

BATH, September 28, 1814.

"After the occurrences which have taken place, (though I almost fear to do it,) yet my duty requires that I should again express to you my belief, that, by the arrangements made at Portland, of which you were informed in my last, satisfaction is once more given to the town, and the officers and men detached for its defence. If, after reading the enclosed remonstrance to Gen. Richardson, you could be informed of all the other circumstances which induced our last determination, you would readily believe that this satisfaction could not have been given without some exertions, and in no other way than by that adopted, so as to render the place as secure as the military means there collected would warrant. I had the honor to communicate to Lt. Col. Starks, commanding the United States' forces in that place, the circumstances which had induced an alteration in the plan before intended, for the defence of the town, by placing the militia under Gen. Chandler's command, and to assure him that no means should be omitted, on our part, to give the United States' forts all the protection which our militia could afford, and of our disposition, in every particular, to co-operate with him, and the forces under his command, in providing, by our united efforts, every proper security against apprehended danger. This disposition was reciprocated by him; and, to enable us more effectually to carry the views of both parties into effect, he agreed that Major Weeks and Adjutant Bray (two intelligent militia officers, placed in the United States' service, by a former detachment, and by whom many of our important operations will be conducted,) should receive their orders from, and make their returns to, Gen. Richardson. I am sorry, however, to inform you, that the detachment of the militia, which was made principally from Oxford county, and which I inspected before I left Portland, is undisciplined, badly armed, miserably provided, and worse commanded. Those men who are without, or have useless muskets, will therefore be placed in Fort Burrows, and the other batteries, or put on fatigue duty; and the residue so divided in their stations as to leave each division under the command of the most intelligent of their officers. Though it is the only means of defence we can at present afford, yet my short experience convinces me that the system of defence by militia is the most troublesome and expensive, as well as the least efficient, that could have been devised by a wise People."

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Richardson to Col. Wm. H. Sumner, dated

PORTLAND, Sept. 30th, 1814.

"I have not yet sent any troops to Fort Scammel, and fear when I attempt it, to be under the necessity of calling in a stronger force than I now have, to compel obedience. A few of the officers wish to do their duty, but the most of them are worse than their men. To arrest or discharge them would be useless, as there is a prospect of getting better to supply their places. To break them would be impossible, as they would be tried by those who are governed by the same unmilitary principles as themselves."

Extract of a letter from Col. Sumner to Maj. Gen. Richardson, dated

WISCASSET, Oct. 1, 1814.

"As to your refractory troops, I have lost all patience with them. We have yielded too much to them already. I would have obedience, by using policy first, and if that did not answer, by force. If you order over one company, and they see the places, and know that a plenty of boats are there to take them off in case of too much danger, others will also be willing to follow. Perhaps they may be ordered over, at first to do fatigue duty by day, and return to their quarters in town at night, and afterwards you can have their tents sent over and keep them there. If plans of policy do not answer, call on the Portland regiment to compel the execution of your orders, and arrest the first officer who refuses, and as many as refuse, and trust the issue."

Extract of a letter from Col. Sumner to Adj. Gen. Brooks, dated

WISCASSET, Oct. 1, 1814.

"In the arrangements made for the defence of Portland, Bath, and Wiscasset, I have been governed by the principle which his Excellency the Governor had regard to, in making a detachment for the defence of Boston, before I left there, not to order out for any place, under the authority of the State, a greater number of troops than the United States, or the officers acting under their authority, would have undertaken to defend it with, upon their own responsibility. This was our general rule, and was varied from only when we thought the necessity of the case authorized an increase of force. When the detachment of 1,000 infantry was made at Portland, with the expectation of placing it in the United States' service, according to Gen. Dearborn's request, it was organized into one regiment, according to the principles of the general order of July 18th, which directed a detachment of a similar number of men to act under the same authority. Since it has become necessary for Maj. Gen. Richardson to retain the command of that detachment, he will not find the organization so convenient as that provided by our militia law. He, however, upon looking over his roster, thought, by arranging the detachment into two regiments, and thereby increasing the number of officers, he should only augment the expenses of the Government, without adding to the security of the people, or diminishing his own trouble."

Squam Island.

Expenditures in respect of the services of Lieut. Col.

E. Cutter, 4 officers of his staff, and 4 companies, commanded by captains Adams, Goodwin, Sprowl, and Winslow, for 15 days in Sept. and Oct. 1814, and in respect to the erection of a battery,

		\$ 3,441 31
Deduct for clothing,	- -	326 12
use of arms,	- -	31 64
overpayments,	- -	91 32
excess of rations,	- -	56 64
forage allowance,	- -	6 41
miscellaneous items,	- -	613 93

1,126 06

2,315 25

By a division order of Maj. Gen. Wm. King, dated 27th Sept. 1814, he directed Brig. Gen. Payson to order a detachment of two companies from Lieut. Col. Cutter's regiment, and a like detachment from Lieut. Col. Day's, for fifteen days' services at Squam island; and by the same order he directed that Lieut. Col. Cutter should consider himself commander of these troops. Under this order, the militia last specified appear to have entered on duty. As will be hereafter shown, an arrangement was entered into between Major Generals King and Sewall, and Col. Sumner, for detaching, for forty days' service, two regiments of Gen. Sewall's division, and four companies from the division of Gen. King, to be taken in part from militia then on duty, and the remainder from militia to be drawn from their homes; and a letter of Col. Sumner to the State Adjutant General, dated 1st Oct. 1814, contains a statement on the subject, to the following effect: "As the companies from Gen. Sewall's division, which were not detached here, could not be expected in less than a week, Gen. King kept four additional companies of his division, for fatigue duty, fifteen days, unless sooner discharged. Gen. Sewall's detachment is now all here, and in a few days the stockade on Squam island will be finished, and the four additional companies will then be dismissed."

The companies were discharged, two of them on the 12th, and the other two on the 15th October.

Bristol, Boothbay, Cushing, Camden, &c.

Expenditures in respect of part of a company commanded by Capt. Flint, in service from the 30th Sept. to the 8th Nov.; part of a company commanded by Lieut. Levi Soul, in service from the 5th Oct. to the 14th Nov.; a company commanded by Capt. Kinney, in service from the 1st Oct. to the 9th Nov.; a company commanded by Capt. Palmer, in service from the 12th Sept. to the 11th Oct.; a company commanded by Capt. Curtis, in service from the latter date to the 19th Nov.; and a company commanded by Capt. Reed, in service from the 29th Sept. to the 9th Nov. 1814,

		\$ 9,139 81
Deduct for clothing,	- -	1,105 10
use of arms,	- -	175 85
overpayments,	- -	130 36

Deduct for excess of rations - -	130 52	
forage allowance, - -	7 02	
miscellaneous items, - -	240 88	
	<hr/>	1,790 03
		<hr/> 7,349 78

Under the arrangement before alluded to, and which will be hereafter more fully set forth, Maj. Gen. King was to furnish for the frontier towns of Bristol, Boothbay, Cushing, Camden, and such other towns and places as required defence, four companies, under captains, who would each have a separate command. Agreeably thereto, Gen. King, by his division order of the 27th September, 1814, before referred to, directed the ordering out for forty days' service, unless sooner discharged, of two companies from Lieut. Col. Foote's regiment, to do duty within the local district of his command, and of one company from the regiments of Lieut. Cols. Thatcher and Day, to do duty on the sea-board, at such places as the colonel might direct; and by the same order, Gen. King gave permission to Capt. Reed to raise a company of volunteers, for forty days' service at Boothbay. Capt. Flint's command was taken from the regiment of Lieut. Col. Day, and Lieut. Soul's from that of Lieut. Col. Thatcher, and together were in force about equal to a company. One of these commands was stationed at Bristol and the other at Cushing, Friendship, and Waldoborough. The companies of Capts. Kinney and Curtis belonged to Lieut. Col. Foote's regiment, and the former was stationed at Thomaston and St. George, and the latter at Camden. Capt. Palmer's company was detached from the same regiment, under a division order of Gen. King, issued on the 7th September, and was stationed at Camden for thirty days, commencing, as is before shown, on the 12th of that month, and terminating on the 11th October, when the company of Capt. Curtis entered on duty there. The arrangement of Gens. King and Sewall, and Col. Sumner, applied, therefore, to the company of Capt. Palmer, only, during a portion of its services. Capt. Reed's company was stationed at Boothbay.

These companies were all in addition to the force called for by Maj. Gen. Dearborn's requisition; and it does not appear to have been in contemplation to place any of them in the United States' service. [See Adj. Gen. Brooks's letter to Maj. Gen. Dearborn, of the 4th Oct. 1814, and the reply thereto, both hereafter set forth.]

Sundry Places.

Expenditures in respect of several detachments of cavalry, in service in September and October, 1814,	\$ 1,094 68
Deduct for excess of rations, &c. - - - -	22 20
	<hr/> 1,072 48

Two of the detachments were taken from the brigade of Brig. Gen. McCobb, and the remainder from Maj. McCrate's battalion, belonging to the brigade of Brig. Gen. Payson. The brigade of Brig. Gen. McCobb was ordered out by Maj. Gen. King, on the 10th Sept. 1814, and soon afterwards entered on duty; and by division orders of the 27th and 28th of that month, Gen. King directed the discharge thereof, with the exception of twenty men of the cavalry, officers included, and a small detachment of artillery; and by another like order, dated the 4th October, he directed Brig. Gen. McCobb to discharge the cavalry then on duty, except five, who were to be posted for vidette purposes, and for whose discharge an order issued on the 31st October.

Maj. McCrate, by a division order of Gen. King of the 22d Sept. 1814, was required to establish lines of videttes from Wiscasset to Camden, from Wiscasset to Boothbay, and from Wiscasset to Bath, and also up the Kennebec, should Gen. Sewall consider it necessary, and to forward communications from Col. Sumner, at all times, with promptitude. For discharging the militia of Gen. Payson's brigade, save certain detachments, Gen. King issued a division order, on the 27th of September, 1814, and, by this, he directed Major McCrate to continue in service 26 of his command for vidette duty. The services of any cavalry of either brigade, as videttes, do not appear to have been stipulated for in the arrangement between Generals King and Sewall and Col. Sumner, (nor to have been required by Maj. Gen. Dearborn) but as the same are shown to have been performed, whilst the troops detached pursuant thereto were on duty, and as Col. Sumner appears to have been informed by a letter of Gen. King's, addressed to him on the 2d October, of the General's intention (which the rolls evince to have been soon afterward carried into effect) to reduce the number to be kept out as videttes, the employment of the cavalry detachments before mentioned, for this purpose, is presumed to have had the Colonel's sanction, and the expense thereof is, therefore, entered in this statement.

Bath and Wiscasset.

Expenditures in respect of the services of Lieut. Col. Sweet, two majors, a surgeon, surgeon's mate, quartermaster, paymaster, adjutant, chaplain, sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, and eight companies, having therein, including officers of all grades, about 570 men, stationed at Bath and its vicinity, in September, October, and November, 1814: of Lieut. Col. Sherwin, two majors, a surgeon, surgeon's mate, quartermaster, paymaster, adjutant, sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, eight companies of infantry, and a company and detachment of artillery, having therein, including officers of all grades, about 640 men, stationed at Wiscasset and its vicinity, in September, October, and November, 1814; and of Brig. Gen. Payson, and his brigade major, and brigade quartermaster, stationed at the latter place during the same time. Also, in respect to the reparation of barracks at Coxe's Head, the erection of a fort there, and a battery and gunhouse at other places; the cost of amunition, mounting cannon, &c. &c.

Amount credited for articles sold after the war	-	-	\$43,472 47
	-	-	174 31

43,298 16

Deduct for clothing	-	-	-	\$4,426 14
use of arms	-	-	-	677 61
overpayments	-	-	-	743 37
excess of rations	-	-	-	206 76
allowances to officers for quarters				
and fuel	-	-	-	14 32
do. forage	-	-	-	111 72
do. servants	-	-	-	282 94
				408 98
miscellaneous items	-	-	-	4,181 46

10,644 32

32,653 84

These militia, with the exception of Brigadier General Payson, and the two officers of his Staff, were part of Major General Sewall's division.

Among the preceding entries concerning the troops called out in September, 1814, for the defence of Boston, is the copy of a requisition from Major General Dearborn upon Governor Strong, for certain Militia detachments for United States' service, and whereof 1000 infantry and 100 artillery were for the defence of the sea-board between Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, within which limits the militia before specified, belonging to the divisions of Major Generals King and Sewall, were on duty ; and among those entries there are also copies of other documents connected with that requisition. The appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Sumner, and his instructions, are set forth in the foregoing entries relative to the militia called out for the defence of Saco, Biddeford, and Arundel; and of a letter from Major General Dearborn to Adjutant General Brooks, dated 7th September, 1814, a copy will be found in the entries as to the militia in service at Portland. The additional information, which has been collected from the documentary evidences as pertinent to the subject, is contained in the following copies and extracts :

EASTERN SUB-MILITARY DISTRICT,

Head Quarters, Portland, Sept. 18, 1814.

SIR : Do you consider it absolutely necessary to keep constantly in service at Georgetown, Wiscasset, or any of the ports east of those places, a larger force than is sufficient to garrison the forts? If you do, I will thank you to inform me what number you should deem necessary, and I will write immediately to General Dearborn on the subject. In the mean time, should Colonel Sumner, Aid to Governor Strong, arrive at Bath, and conclude to place under my command, (as he appears to be authorized to) in the service of the United States, a body of militia, (which I think from some interrogations he applied to me the other day, he probably will do,) not exceeding two battalions, I will consider them in the service of the United States, until the decision of the commanding General of Military District No. 1 shall be known on the subject; and I have no doubt, but that they will be continued in service until the season is so far advanced as to render their services unnecessary.

I will thank you to give me your opinion on the subject with as much promptness as you can conveniently, whether Colonel Sumner visits you or not.

Should a larger number of militia be received into the service of the United States than is necessary to garrison the forts, you will readily perceive the propriety of their having as little communication as possible with the forts; at the same time, to have them quartered in such a manner as to render the greatest possible aid to the forts. The troops that have been some time in the forts are better prepared to defend them than new troops; it will not, therefore, be expected that any change will be made, relative to the command of the garrison, without my order. The troops received into the United States' service must be mustered and inspected.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CHANDLER.

Major General KING.

A requisition was made by Major General Dearborn upon Governor Strong, on the 8th July, 1814, for certain detachments of artillery and infantry for United States' service at different posts, and was complied with, and nearly 200 infantry and artillery, part of these detachments, (which were received into the service of, and were paid and supplied by, the United States,) appear to have been stationed, for about three months, commencing in the beginning of August, 1814, in the United States' forts and garrisons at Damariscotta, St. George's Edgecombe, and Phipsburg, (being all within the limits of General King's District) and to these, it is presumed, allusion is made in General Chandler's letter.

WISCASSET, *September 19, 1814.*

To Brigadier General CHANDLER :

SIR : Your letter under, date the 18th instant, is now before me. You ask if I consider it necessary to keep in service at Georgetown, Wiscasset, &c. a larger force than is sufficient to garrison the forts. I answer that we have not a fort in this section of the country. That our batteries are calculated for defence against vessels only; and that, in most of the cases, they would be taken by about an equal number of land forces, landing in their rear, as the batteries contain of ours. The batteries themselves are to be defended only by land troops, and this will require, I fear, more than we shall be able to obtain. I have had a consultation with General Sewall and Colonel Sumner on this subject; and as far as I have been able to ascertain their opinions, 1000 men is considered necessary at this place, and 800 at Bath and Georgetown, exclusive of a few Augusta troops, and a former detailment.

The men will be mostly taken from General Sewall's division, and they will be, I am confident, ordered out and paid by the State, if the United States decline doing it, which I hope will not be the case. The economy of the General Government has already cost us nearly half of the district, and if it be continued without State interference, Sir John Sherbrooke will have the whole before Winter sets in. I am inclined to think the number named by General Sewall and Colonel Sumner is short of what is necessary; but we would begin with them. There will not be the least difficulty in relation to the officers now commanding the batteries continuing to command as they certainly should do. The troops to be ordered out will, I trust, occupy positions much stronger and better capable for defence; and will, I trust, be able to defend the batteries.

WILLIAM KING.

EASTERN SUB-MILITARY DISTRICT,

Head Quarters, Portland, September 20, 1814.

SIR : Yours of yesterday has been received, which contains an extract from General Dearborn's of the 4th instant, by which it appears that it was undoubtedly General Dearborn's instructions to have 1100 men for the defence of the coast East of Kennebec. I have, therefore, written Col. Sumner on the subject, and presume he will order them out accordingly. A copy of my letter to him is enclosed. I have this morning received an order to repair to Portsmouth, N. H. and assume the command of that post. I shall probably leave here the day after to-morrow; it will therefore be impossible for me to visit you. So soon as the troops, which may be ordered out by the Governor, shall be in the service of the United States, I wish them to be disposed of in such a manner as you may judge most proper for

the defence of the coast. I shall enjoin it on all the officers of the several posts and detachments on and east of the Kennebec, under my command, to respect your opinion in all cases relative to the disposition of the troops for the defence of the coast. Should a greater force than 1100 be necessary for the protection of the country on and about the Penobscot, I can only say to you that I have no authority from the President to make a requisition on Governor Strong for troops: but Colonel Sumner, who is now with you, appears to be empowered to detach such a number as may be necessary. Perhaps he will deem it proper to order out a detachment immediately for the Penobscot. In the mean time, I will write to General Dearborn on the subject, and enclose to him a copy of your letter, and he will, perhaps, think proper to make a further requisition for troops to protect that part of the country.

Very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CHANDLER, *Brigadier General.*

Major General WILLIAM KING.

EASTERN SUB-MILITARY DISTRICT,

Head Quarters, Portland, Sept. 20, 1814.

SIR: I am informed by Gen. King, that Gen. Dearborn has requested his Excellency Governor Strong to order out and place in the service of the United States 1000 infantry and 100 artillery, for the defence of the sea coast, from Kennebec to Penobscot; but I understood you to say, when here, that General Dearborn's requisition was for a certain number of men, without apportioning them to any particular place. As there can be no doubt, however, but that the 1100 men above mentioned were intended by General Dearborn for the defence of that coast, I should wish to have them ordered into the service of the United States accordingly. I will write to Gen. King relative to the disposition of any detachment that may be made.

Very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CHANDLER, *Brig. Gen.*

Col. WM. SUMNER, *Aid-de-Camp to Gov. Strong.*

EASTERN SUB-MILITARY DISTRICT,

Head Quarters, Portland, Sept. 21, 1814.

DEAR SIR: I have this morning received your letter of yesterday, by which I understand it to be your opinion, and the opinion of Gen. Sewall, that 1800 troops are necessary for the defence of Wiscasset, Bath, Georgetown, &c. exclusive of the few now at the forts and batteries. I have no doubt but that Col. Sumner will order a detachment of 1100 men, according to Gen. Dearborn's requisition. I wrote to him on that subject, and enclosed to you, yesterday, a copy of my letter. If 700 men more are necessary for the defence of the country, it will certainly be proper to receive them into the service of the United States, and I will do it if Col. Sumner will order a detachment to be made; but I have no authority to make a requisition on the Executive of the State for troops; I will, however, write immediately to Gen. Dearborn on the subject, and I presume he will make the necessary requisition. Should a detachment be made, you will readily perceive the necessity of having an officer of the Quartermaster General's

Department in your quarter: Gen. Dearborn directed me to appoint one for that part of the district, but I have not been able to find a suitable character, not being acquainted with the inhabitants.

Very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CHANDLER, *Brig. Gen.*

Gen. WM. KING.

*Extract of a letter from Col. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated
September 22, 1814.*

"The day I left Portland, I requested, by note to Gen. Chandler, information from him, whether he considered any part east of that as requiring defence: and whether, if troops were ordered out for the defence of them, he would pay and supply them at the United States' expense. This, in conversation before, he thought would be done, if an officer of rank which he should send with me, if possible, or General King, who, otherwise, he would write to on the subject, should think any troops necessary for the defence of the eastern part of the District. On my arrival at Bath, Gen. King informed me that he had received no communication from Gen. Chandler, though Gen. Dearborn had written him that he had requested 1000 infantry and 100 artillery for the defence of the country east of Portland. As Gen. Chandler had no information on this point, he sent him a copy of General Dearborn's letter. The same day he received from General Chandler a letter, stating that if he thought it necessary to call for any troops for the defence of the country east of Portland, he would receive them, not exceeding two battalions, till Gen. Dearborn's advice or orders respecting them should be received. The objections to receiving such a detachment were, the insufficiency of it, the inability of the United States' commissary here to furnish suitable rations, and the conditions annexed to it; and, lastly, if the United States' organization was adopted, which we supposed would be expected, we should not have officers enough for the extensive frontier on which they might be stationed.

"We proceeded in making a detachment of two regiments of infantry, under two Lieut. Colonels, and one company of artillery from Gen. Sewall's division, for the posts at Bath and Wiscasset, and four companies of infantry from Gen. King's, for other places, as above. While thus engaged, General King received a letter from General Chandler, informing him that he was ordered to take command at Portsmouth, and enclosing to him a copy of a letter, which (in the letter to General King) Gen. Chandler said had been sent to me, but which has not come to hand, requesting 1100 men to be placed in the United States' service, for the defence of the country between the Kennebec and the Penobscot."

WISCASSET, *Sept. 22, 1814.*

"By an arrangement made by Gen. Sewall, Gen. King and Lieut. Col. Sumner, for the defence of Bath and Wiscasset, and the sea coast of General King's division, it is understood that Gen. Sewall shall furnish eight companies of 61 rank and file each, and one company of artillery, of 50 men, for the defence of Wiscasset and Sheepscot river, and eight companies of infantry, of 64 rank and file each, for the Kennebec, to be stationed at Bath and Phippsburg; the infantry to be arranged into two regiments, under the command of Lieut. Colonels. General King will furnish for the frontier towns of Bristol, Boothbay, Cushing, Camden, and such other towns and places as

require defence, four companies, under Captains, who will each have a separate command.

"Until General Sewall shall furnish his detachment for this post, he shall retain of his troops now here, a number somewhat greater than is intended to be stationed here after the detachment is made. Gen. King, for the defence of Kennebec, will retain of his troops now stationed there, about the same number as is intended by this arrangement for its defence, till General Sewall's detachment arrives to relieve them.

"A true copy of the agreement entered into by and between Major Gen. Sewall, Major Gen. King, and Lieut. Col. Sumner, at the time and place of its date."

Attest:

H. SEWALL,
Major Gen. 8th Div. Militia of Mass.

WISCASSET, Friday, Sept. 23, 1814—1 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, Esq.

I have just received a letter from General King, enclosing one to him, of which the annexed is a copy, from Gen. Chandler. General King, in his letter, requests me to inform him of our determination, and of the number we would advise him to detach in addition from his division. To which I wrote the answer, also herewith communicated. We were misinformed when told that a frigate, and a transport or two, were seen going up the Penobscot. None have gone up. I have also learned that Lieut. Colonel Ulmer has dismissed his regiment.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,
WM. H. SUMNER.

The letter referred to of Gen. Chandler is the one before set forth, dated 21st September: of the answer to Gen. King, the following is a copy. Gen. King's letter is not furnished.

WISCASSET, Sept. 23, 1814.

To Maj. Gen. KING:

SIR: After our determination yesterday upon the number of troops to be detached, the mode of organizing them into two regiments, the places where they are to be stationed, and the service they were to be employed in, and having also made a contract for the supply of their rations, I wrote to the Adjutant General, and informed him of the course we had agreed on, the reason which induced it, and that it was determined the detachment should be kept in the State service till his determination of the course to be pursued was received. Gen. Sewall has already proceeded, and made his detachment from the regiments which were here, and is just starting to Hallowel to complete it there, of which he requested me to advise you. Under the circumstances, we have concluded to preserve the arrangements yesterday made between us, and to wait the orders of the Government, which will soon be received.

There were seven ships seen on Wednesday evening passing Camden, for Owl's Head. I shall be at Bath on Monday.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

WM. H. SUMNER.

Col. Foote says; the ships were seen off the White islands, near Owl's Head.

Extract of a letter from Col. Sumner to General Chandler, dated,

BATH, Sept. 27th, 1814.

"Your answer of the 20th inst. to my letter of the 17th, in which I inquire whether, if you thought any position of the country east of Portland required protection, you should think proper to take troops into the United States' service therefor, I have just received, on my arrival here this evening. In this you express your desire that eleven hundred men, which you state had been requested by General Dearborn of Governor Strong, for the defence of the sea board from the Kennebec to the Penobscot, may be ordered into the service of the United States. You are well aware that the state of anxiety and alarm which had for some days existed in this part of the district was such, that prompt and efficient measures were necessary to be adopted for its security. Not having received an answer to mine to you of the 17th, I was engaged with Generals Sewall and King on the 20th in making arrangements for this purpose. We all agreed in the opinion that, in addition to the United States' forces, a regiment at least would be necessary for the defence of each of the towns of Bath and Wiscasset, and that four companies more would be required to defend other less important places. While thus engaged, General King received a letter from you, stating that you would receive a body of militia, not exceeding two battalions, and consider them in the service of the United States till the decision of the commanding general of Military District No. 1 should be known on the subject. To that proposition the following objections arose: First, That the number of troops requested would be quite inadequate for the defence of so extensive and assailable a frontier. Second, That the condition annexed to your request for placing the troops in the United States' service, rendered it uncertain whether the troops, if detached, would be retained in that service by the commander of the military district. Third, That if, after a detachment should have been made, and all the militia which was then called in for the protection of the sea board discharged, the commander of the military district should dismiss the detachment, large towns, and thirty or forty thousand tons of shipping, would remain entirely unprotected for some days, which would be required to provide new means for their defence. Fourth, That the United States' contractor here, for furnishing rations to the troops in the service of the United States, could only be able to comply with the terms of his contract by the means which the Government should furnish him, and at the rate at which he had contracted to supply them was such that it would be impossible for him to obtain such supplies. We accordingly proceeded, and detached the number of both officers and men which we considered necessary, and assigned them their posts and duties. Of which doings, in my despatch of the next day, the Government were informed. After this plan and arrangement had in part been carried into effect by Gen. Sewall, and the officers commanding troops of his division, not detached, had received their order of discharge, Gen. King informed me of your willingness to receive into the United States' service a larger number of troops than you had before proposed, thereby obviating a part of the objections which had induced us to make the aforementioned plan: the substantial ones yet remained to its proposed change. I was extremely sorry, also, to learn, from the same source, of your removal in the command in the capital of this District to Portsmouth, which could not but have some in-

fluence on our decision. I have taken the liberty thus minutely to mention the particulars of our proceedings, lest, by the omissions of the details, an imputation might have been made of an indisposition in me to place the militia in the service of the United States according to the principles we had agreed on, to which his Excellency the Governor had no objections; and to induce you to attribute the course pursued to the desire I had strictly to comply with the instructions I had received promptly to provide every practicable means of defence for the inhabitants of this District.'

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated

BATH, September 28th, 1814.

"On my arrival here yesterday, I took from the post office General Chandler's letter to me of the 20th inst. (a copy of which you have been furnished with, taken from General King's letter,) requesting 1100 men to be placed in the United States' service, for the defence of the country between the Kennebec and the Penobscot. Having received many communications from him, in compliance with the rules of civility, which required some answer, I wrote one, of which a copy is herewith forwarded, hoping thereby in some degree to strengthen our claims for remuneration from the Government of the United States for the great expenses which he had incurred in our necessary defence. At the request of General King, I yesterday accompanied him to Cox's Head, near the mouth of the Kennebec, to view a fort with two bastions, which he has been erecting on that very elevated and commanding position. He took the responsibility of this upon himself, in consequence of the badness of the situation of the national fort, and the inattention of the National Government to keep even the platforms in repair, and into which he would not venture any of the troops. Without this new fort, there was nothing to prevent the enemy from entering this river at his pleasure. The expenditures for it will be from ten to twelve hundred dollars; the labor has been done by the militia. He has borrowed for the new fort three eighteen-pounders of Gen. Chandler, and wants two small pieces to protect the curtains of his fort. For this purpose I have ordered a three pounder of ours here to be mounted, and have purchased a nine-pound carronade, with all its apparatus, and about four hundred pounds of grape and round-shot, for fifty-five dollars."

HEAD QUARTERS,

Boston, Sept. 28th, 1814.

SIR: Your communication of this day has been duly received. In reply to your proposition, it will be necessary for me to observe, that the authority I possess for requesting and receiving a detachment of militia for the service of the United States, directs their organization, the principles of which are detailed in my communication to you on the 5th inst. I will readily receive into the service of the United States the 1800 men you mention, provided it is understood that they are to be organized agreeably to the principles I have alluded to; and there will be no objection on my part to their being considered, after being duly organized and mustered, in the service of the United States, from the day the detachment of 1800 was formed, excluding, however, any supernumerary officers. Will you

please to inform me whether I may expect a detachment for Portland, where their services are very necessary at this moment.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Maj. Gen. Brooks,

Adj. Gen. of the State of Massachusetts.

Of the communication referred to, no copy is furnished.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adj. Gen. Brooks, dated

WISCASSET, October 1st, 1814.

“At my first interview with Generals Sewall and King, at this place, we thought that 1800 men would be necessary permanently to be stationed on the assailable points of the sea-board, from the Kennebec to the Penobscot, and General King informed General Chandler, who had requested information on that point, of the result of our conference. Knowing, as General Chandler had before told me, that he should not act without General Dearborn's orders, and that those would not probably be received under a week, and being fully impressed with the necessity of dismissing, within that time, three or four thousand of the troops then under pay, and whose families were suffering, we concluded the next day to detach, for the defence of this part of the country, 1,100 men, which General Dearborn, by letter, had before informed General King he had requested of Governor Strong for this purpose, and which, upon further consideration, we thought would be sufficient, if the infantry was organized into two regiments, and the whole of the Hallowel regiment was kept in reserve. We accordingly proceeded on this plan, and one of the regiments is stationed at Bath, and the other at Wiscasset. This system both the Generals approved, having no doubt that the United States' plan of organization for this extensive sea-board, assailable at so many points, was not so good as ours, and believing that, if General Chandler should be instructed to receive the detachment into the service of the United States, that the plan adopted would be considered by him as the most convenient and suitable which under existing circumstances could be devised. We also kept the Hallowel company of artillery in reserve, and detached but fifty artillerists, so that the whole number of men detached is 1050, rank and file. General King, in one of his letters to General Chandler, which was forwarded to General Dearborn, observed, that ‘the economy of the General Government has already lost us one half of the District, and if it is continued without State interference, Sir John Sherbrooke will have the whole before Winter sets in.’ General Dearborn is wounded by this remark, and answers, that, if the District had not been protected, it was not his fault, nor that of the Government of the United States; he had called on Governor Strong for militia, often and again, and had tried various means of getting an answer, which he never could; he is desirous of *harmonizing* with the State Government, has lent them ammunition, &c., but that, even with respect to the propositions which the committee of the Council had made up for ordering out 1800 men, (as he says was agreed on by us here as a suitable detachment,) nothing decisive had taken place. I stated to General King the course pursued by General Dearborn, in the appointment of Colonel Loring at Boston, his furlough to the Major at Salem, and the appointment of Major Lane over Major Weeks,

at Portland, &c. &c., and said that, with General Cushing, or any other United States' officer but General Dearborn, Governor Strong never had any difficulty; and that, if General Dearborn was desirous of harmonizing with Governor Strong, he was unlucky in taking his pitch, for what was harmony to his ear was discord to every one else. General King agreed that such a course as General Dearborn had pursued would have been very offensive here, &c. By this letter I learn that you have conversed with General Dearborn, respecting placing 1800 men in the United States' service. The Commissioners never learned from me that we had agreed on this number, which was never decisively done, and they will give me leave to express a hope, that, if it should be thought best to place the 1050 men into the United States' service, they will do it as they are detached and organized; for the season of operations would nearly be over before a new organization could be made. I hope the Commissioners will consider the propriety also of requesting General Dearborn to adopt our contract for supplies to the troops with Mr. Wood, as Mr. Herryman, the United States' contractor, could not obtain for them such as they would be satisfied with for 17 cents, and perhaps not at any rate, as Mr. Wood has purchased all the necessary articles which were for sale in this neighborhood. As the companies from General Sewall's division, which were not detached here, could not be expected in less than a week, General King kept four additional companies of his division, for fatigue duty, fifteen days, unless sooner discharged. General Sewall's detachment is now all here, and in a few days the stockade on Squam Island will be finished, and the four additional companies will be then dismissed. Brigadier General Payson commands here, and General King volunteers his services at Bath."

BATH, October 2, 1814.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d. is now before me. I have not received any thing further from General Dearborn since you left this place. I shall write General Payson, and direct a further discharge of the cavalry, as there is more on duty than will be necessary, after you leave, for videttes. I send you, by the bearer of this, some paper, and am,

Respectfully, your obt. servt.

WM. KING.

Col. SUMNER.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated

WISCASSET, October 3, 1814.

"General Dearborn having written to Brigadier General McCobb, of the 1st Brigade of the 11th division, who is also a colonel or lieut. col. in the United States' infantry, directing him to take the command of the troops of the United States, and the militia detached on this station, an order to place them under a United States' officer is anticipated by our militia here, and resistance is already talked of. Orders from General McCobb, acting under Governor Strong, they have been, and will continue, willingly to obey; but Colonel McCobb, under General Dearborn's orders, they do not wish to see. If, however, such an order is issued, I will not leave the country until I see it executed."

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, October 4th, 1814.

SIR: This morning I have received a letter from Lieut. Col. Sumner, that has placed the subject of the detachment, drawn from the 8th and the 11th divisions of the militia for the defence of the Kennebec, in a clear and definite point of light; it appearing, from this communication, that his former one respecting eighteen hundred men, and which was the subject of my letter to you, dated the 28th ultimo, was misconceived by the Government here.

It now appears, that a detachment of eighteen hundred men, although, at the moment, it was thought by Generals Sewall and King, and Colonel Sumner, to be advisable, yet that it was not actually made. The following extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner, dated at Wiscasset, the 1st instant, will best explain to you the course of the business as it passed between the three gentlemen above named. [The extract here referred to is comprised in the one previously set forth, commencing where that begins, and ending with the figures and words "1050 rank and file."] From this extract, you will perceive the whole number of men detached for the defence of Bath, Wiscasset, &c., the manner of their organization, and the reasons upon which that organization was founded. As it appears to have been the intention of the officers who made the detachment, as well as the Commander-in-Chief, that when formed it should be considered under your control, in the service of the United States, I am instructed to observe that it now remains with you to determine whether you will receive the detachment into that service, or otherwise. In Colonel Sumner's letter, some reference is made to the supply of rations for the troops in the district of Kennebee, which, as it falls within the jurisdiction of the commissioners for sea-coast defence, I shall refer particularly to that Board.

I am, very respectfully, sir

Your most obedient servant,

J. BROOKS.

Major General HENRY DEARBORN.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Military District No. 1.*
Head Quarters, Boston, 5th October, 1814.

SIR: I am directed by Major General Dearborn to say to you, in answer to your communication of yesterday, that the 1050 militia detached for the defence of the coast, from Kennebec to Penobscot, will be received into the service of the United States: the General reserving the right to organize them into two battalions, one for Bath, and the other for Wiscasset, (each battalion to be under command of a lieutenant colonel,) in lieu of two regiments, as proposed by you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. P. PETERS,

Asst. Adjutant General.

HON. JOHN BROOKS,

Adj. Gen. of the State of Massachusetts.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks,
dated

BATH, October 9th, 1814.

Brigadier General (alias Lieut. Colonel) McCobb informs me that General Chandler has written and informed him that 1150 militia will be placed in

the United States' service, under him. Not having been informed by you of this determination, I presume General Chandler has merely communicated to him his expectations. General McCobb thinks, the time of their service having nearly half expired, that, if this should be the case, a considerable part of the residue would be taken up in the inspections and arrangements of them. General King hopes it will not be the case; he does not like the principle of placing the State troops under United States' officers, thereby depriving the officers of the militia of their authority at the only time when it is worth possessing. He says if this plan is pursued, the State will never get respectable men to command in the militia."

BATH, 17th October, 1814.

SIR: At the time of the alarm at this place, I advised with the officers on the subject of sending to Hunnewell's point, in the rear of the United States' battery, a detachment to defend the battery. They were unanimously opposed to the measure. As it was considered necessary to have some work at the mouth of the river that could be defended, one of the regiments then out were employed on fatigue duty at Coxe's Head, in erecting a fort, I think in a good situation, and which I think can be defended.

At the time the work commenced, as the appearance of things did not admit delay, I signed an order, on the requisition of General McCobb, directing Quartermaster Clap to furnish a number of articles specified, the whole amounting to about two hundred dollars; but I find, in completing the works, a considerable addition has been furnished: the articles have been furnished under the direction of Quartermaster Clap, one of the Representatives, to whom I beg leave to refer you. I should have wrote you particularly on the subject of this fort at the commencement, but Colonel Summer's arrival made it necessary for me to be some time at Wiscasset; he, at the same time, assured me that he was perfectly satisfied with the arrangement, and that he would write to you to that effect. General Chandler, when commanding this sub-military district, was so well convinced that the battery of the United States at the point could not be defended, that he directed three of their eighteen pound cannon to be mounted on the Head, as soon as the work would permit, which has been done. I hope there will be no unnecessary delay in adjusting the bills of the Quartermaster Clap, who will be able to explain, most particularly, every transaction.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. KING.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS.

BATH, November 3, 1814.

SIR: I suggest to you, that the militia now stationed at Coxe's Head will be discharged in a few days: the garrison and ordnance will be exposed. If the State will put the barracks in a comfortable repair, I will place a detachment of the United States' troops at that place during the Winter as a guard.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DENNY McCOBB.

General WM. KING.

Extract of a letter from Joseph H. Pierce, Secretary of the Board of War, to Colonel Summer, dated

Boston, November 7, 1814.

"A communication has this day been laid before the Board by Major General King, addressed to him by Colonel Denny McCobb, respecting some necessary repairs to be done to the barracks at the works on Cox's Head, in Kennebec river. We therefore request you to make suitable inquiry, or to visit the place, if convenient, and cause the said barracks to be put into a state to render comfortable the guard who may be stationed at that work during the ensuing winter, and without loss of time. You will please to confer with Colonel McCobb, as to the number and nature of the guard which he proposed, in his letter to General King, should be stationed there, and make report to the Board, before entering into any definitive arrangement on this point."

SUMMARY.

Aggregate expenditures	-	-	\$ 313,286 83
Deduct for clothing	-	-	34,592 14
use of arms	-	-	4,269 13
overpayments	-	-	6,606 31
excess in the cost of rations over the U. States' contract price, and in more being charged for than the troops were entitled to	-	-	22,221 07
allowances to officers for servants	1,209	37	
quarters & fuel	1,323	56	
forage	1,020	47	
			3,553 40
other miscellaneous items	14,382	75	
			85,624 80
			227,662 03
Expenditures incurred in constructing the works of defence, and in procuring the military stores hereafter enumerated, viz:			
Fort Strong, on Noddle's Island, and several other batteries, &c. at and in the vicinity of Boston, in the Fall of 1814,			
	-	-	\$ 30,123 58
Platforms in Boston in 1813,	-	-	873 59
Barracks at South Boston in July, 1814,			\$ 2,075 58
Deduct amount credited for proceeds of sale of these barracks, &c. in 1815,	-	-	1,032 43
			1,043 15
Six hulks for the purpose of being sunk, if necessary, in Boston harbor, September, 1824,			35,734 14
Deduct amount of sales thereof, after the war,			27,592 83
			8,141 31
Sundry artillery, carriages, and apparatus, harness, tumbrils, &c. made in 1813 and 1814,	-	-	25,683 56
2,645 muskets, furnished in 1813 and 1814,	-	-	32,996 69
6,100 cartouch boxes, and 6,100 bayonet scabbards and belts, furnished in 1813 and 1814,	-	-	12,331 97

34, 595 pounds of gunpowder, furnished in 1813 and 1814, - - - - -	39,274 20
Cannon and musket balls, lead, flannel, paper, wads, junk, shot-canisters, tubes, &c. &c. in 1813, 1814, - - - - -	13,328 14
Work, &c. in the laboratory, in 1813, 1814, and 1815, - - - - -	4, 900 42
\$15 pieces of duck, and making 1,436 wall and common tents; also, tent poles, lines, buttons, rings, &c. in September, 1814, - - - - -	19,249 62
2,693 canteens, 840 camp kettles, 1,534 pans, 168 pails, and other articles, September and October, 1814, - - - - -	2,619 75
	<hr/> 190,565 98

The several sums last specified, amounting together to \$190,565 98, although extended into the admissible column, could, in no part, agreeably to the rules which have been applied to the settlement of the accounts of other States, be allowed by the accounting officers, without special directions to that effect from the Secretary of War, to whom each particular case, with a representation of the circumstances attending it, would have to be submitted. Under decisions of the late Secretary, allowances have been made to other States for ammunition, camp equipage, accoutrements, &c. necessarily procured for the use of militia, called into actual service, and whose services were recognized by the General Government; and for the expense of mounting cannon, and constructing temporary works of defence for them: the articles thereby becoming the property of the United States, and which the States receiving such allowances had to deliver over or account for. In the present case, it is utterly impracticable to ascertain from the papers what portions of the supplies enumerated were so procured, or were used by the militia in service. The acquisition of munitions of war, for a general system of defence, would seem to have been the chief object of the expenditures, and the fullest explanation which can be collected from the documentary evidence, as well with respect to the necessity or expediency of incurring them, as to the authority under which they were made, is contained in the following copies, &c.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

A resolve authorizing the Governor, with advice of Council, to adopt certain defensive measures for the protection of the town and harbor of Boston, and the towns, harbors, and shores, of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes.

Resolved, That the Governor, with advice of Council, be, and he hereby is, authorized to adopt such defensive measures, and to carry the same into immediate execution, as may be deemed necessary to protect the town of Boston, its harbor and vicinity, and the towns, ports, and harbors, of this Commonwealth from the invasion of an enemy, during the present war.

And for the purpose aforesaid, the Governor is hereby authorized to employ any officer or officers, person or persons,* skilled in the science of engineering and gunnery; also, to mount such number of heavy cannon, mortars, and howitzers, on travelling or fort carriages, as may be deemed necessary; to provide munitions of war in sufficient quantities, and all the necessary apparatus for a powerful train of heavy artillery; to ascertain and designate the posts or places where such artillery can act with the greatest effect against the enemy's shipping, entering or attempting to enter our ports and harbors; to cause batteries to be constructed, and breast-works to be thrown up, where it may be deemed necessary, with furnaces to heat shot.

And the Treasurer of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow of any bank or banks, in this Commonwealth, a sum of money not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes aforesaid, and to be accounted for accordingly; the aforesaid money to be borrowed in such sums as the Governor, with advice of Council, shall from time to time direct; and the Governor is hereby authorized, from time to time, to issue his warrants upon the Treasury, for such sums as may be deemed necessary for carrying into effect the purposes of this resolve.

And be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to apply to the Executive of the United States, and respectfully request such supply of muskets, belonging to the United States, as may be conveniently furnished, and as may be considered the proportion to which this Commonwealth may be entitled, to be apportioned and distributed to the several towns of this Commonwealth, for the use of the militia thereof, in such manner as the Governor, by and with the advice of Council, may deem most for the public service.

Set down for concurrence :

SAMUEL DANA, *President.*

In the House of Representatives, February 27th, 1813.

Read and concurred :

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker.*

February 27th, 1813.

Approved : CALEB STRONG.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *March, 2d, 1813.*

The Committee of Council appointed to take into consideration the resolve of the honorable Legislature, passed on the 27th February last, report that it would be expedient for the Governor, with the advice of Council, to appoint three judicious persons, skilled in military affairs, who, in the recess of the Council, shall direct the purchase of at least one thousand stand of arms for the use of the State, and give directions for putting into complete repair the arms now in the State arsenal, which are worth repairing, and also to purchase such quantities of powder and shot, and other articles in the Quartermaster General's Department, as in their judgment the exigency of affairs may require, and to mount such a number of pieces of heavy artillery, either on garrison or travelling carriages, as to them may seem most expedient, and in their discretion to loan a portion of such pieces to the militia companies in Boston, or other parts of the State, if thereto requested, for the purpose of rendering such companies expert in the use of heavy artillery, and to provide them with such ammunition as they may think proper, in order to

their improvement therein. And further, to view the harbor of Boston, and the places adjacent, so as to form a satisfactory opinion of the most proper sites for the erection of batteries and other works, to defend the town and harbor of Boston, if such measures shall hereafter appear to be necessary, and generally to carry into effect the obvious intentions of the Legislature, in the resolve aforesaid.

D. COBB, *per order.*

In Council, March 2d, 1813.

Report read and accepted.

ALDEN BRADFORD,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

It appears, that on the 2d March, 1813, the Council advised and consented to the appointment of the Hon. William Heath, Hon. David Cobb, and Hon. John Brooks, to be agents for carrying into effect the foregoing resolve and report; and that, on the same day, the Governor appointed and commissioned them accordingly.

NORTHAMPTON, *April 15th, 1813.*

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 12th: the applications for arms, &c. I had no doubt would be very numerous if the war continued. We have a great number of towns on the coast and navigable waters, which are exposed to alarms from the enemy, every one of which will probably request some means of defence: for, if the militia are supplied with arms, which may not be universally the case, there is a number of exempts in every town, who are probably destitute, and will wish to be furnished. It will not probably be in our power to comply with all the requests of this sort, even if we should apply the whole sum appropriated by the Legislature, to purchase the articles; but we must do the best we can with the means we possess; and I wish you and the other gentlemen to make such advances as, in your discretion, you shall think will best comport with the views of the Legislature. The Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Prescott, I have no doubt will be willing to afford you any assistance in their power.

I have received a letter from General Armstrong, in answer to the letter which, at the request of the General Court, I wrote to the President, in which he says that the arms provided in virtue of the act of Congress have been inconsiderable, in proportion to the militia to be supplied; and the President has deemed it most conducive to the general interest, to supply in the first instance the frontier States, and the militia who have come forward in the service of their country. You will remember that when the number of arms to be purchased was mentioned, some gentlemen expressed their expectation that we might procure of the United States a considerable number; this resource failing, I am confirmed in the opinion that more should be purchased than we proposed.

I expect to go to Boston the week before the meeting of the Council.

I am, Sir, with much regard,

Your obedient servant,

CALEB STRONG

Gen. Brooks,

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The undersigned, appointed by a commission from his Excellency the Governor, bearing date the 2d day of March, 1813, to carry into effect certain resolves of the General Court, for the protection of the town of Boston, its harbor, and vicinity, and the towns, ports, and harbors of this Commonwealth, from the invasion of an enemy during the present war, having attended to the several objects entrusted to their discretion, do themselves the honor to report a statement of the course of measures they have adopted, the present condition of the arsenals and laboratory of the State in the Department of the Quartermaster General, and the amount of disbursements that have attended the execution of the objects of their commission.

The first subject that engaged the attention of the Commissioners was the state of the public arsenals. An interview with the Quartermaster General, and a personal inspection of the laboratory, proved to them that, excepting in heavy cannon, there was almost an entire destitution of the munitions of war required for the occasion. To supply these indispensable means of defence, and to mount a suitable train of heavy artillery, in addition to a small number already mounted, became an object of primary importance. Accordingly, on the 4th day of March last, the Commissioners, at their first meeting, directed the Quartermaster General to provide, as speedily as possible, and in every practicable case by contract, the munitions of war as specified in the schedule marked No. 1, herewith presented, and to cause to be mounted the number of heavy cannon expressed in the same document. While these measures were carrying into effect, a change in the aspect of the war took place, from the destination of a large fleet from Great Britain to the coast of the United States, and the appearance of British cruisers on the coast of this State in particular. Under these circumstances, which, in many instances, excited lively apprehensions of danger in our maritime towns, the Commissioners were induced, from time to time, to augment the means of defence, by large supplies of the most essential munitions of war, and by a respectable addition of heavy ordnance, mounted, after the most modern and approved models, upon travelling carriages, so as to be able to command, if necessary, in aid of the stationary cannon mounted on garrison carriages, a powerful train of disposable artillery, susceptible of rapid movement and of occasional location. Schedule No. 2 exhibits the number and description of heavy ordnance now fit for service, together with the quantity of military stores, &c. in like condition, in the hands of the Quartermaster General. The Commissioners would here observe, that the ground occupied by the Quartermaster General as a laboratory and a depot for the military stores of the Commonwealth, being very limited and inconvenient, they have made application to the selectmen of the town of Boston for a small part of the common for the purpose of arranging a park of artillery: and, having been readily answered in the affirmative, most of the mounted pieces now occupy that station. Thus, the Commissioners conceive, they have essentially fulfilled the primary intentions of their commission and of the Legislature, in having caused to be mounted such a number of heavy cannon on fort and travelling carriages, provided with all the necessary apparatus for a train of heavy artillery, and in replenishing the arsenals of the State with a respectable complement of the munitions of war. The other measures contemplated by the resolve that formed the basis of the

Executive power and of the commission under which they act, the Commissioners conceive to be of a prospective and contingent, rather than of an unconditional and positive character. The employment of Engineers, the construction of batteries, and the throwing up of breast-works, appear to be the remote views of the Legislature, to justify the execution of which some danger must be known to exist, rendering it necessary or expedient for the public safety that resort should be had to those ulterior measures. Such, however, have been the impressions of the Commissioners, from the nearest and most distinct view they have been able to take of the subject now under review, that they have ever been impressed with great confidence, that means of defence equal to any actual degree of danger were prepared or were in operation. In forming this estimate of the adequateness of those means for the exigencies of the moment, in connexion with the number, the bravery, and the patriotism of the militia, it is proper to observe that reference has been had to the state and quality of the British force on our maritime frontier, and, of course, its capacity for effective operation. Against a powerful fleet, co-operating with an army, a different and far more exalted grade of preparation would have been demanded. But, considering the kind of warfare Great Britain has instituted against the United States, and the adaptedness of their measures to effect its accomplishment, the destruction of our commerce, and the incapacity of the British power on our coast to seize and maintain any important station in the populous parts of our country, a further extension of our defensive measures was deemed inexpedient and superfluous.

Soon after the Commissioners entered upon the duties of their appointment, they received applications for aid in cannon, muskets, powder, apparatus for artillery, the raising of batteries, embodying the militia, &c. from various towns and places in the Commonwealth. The articles solicited were various. But in every instance when application was made, and an authorized agent appeared to receive and receipt for military stores, a supply was afforded. But the considerations already suggested, with the limited amount of the appropriation for objects of such vast magnitude, compelled us to restrict the supplies to such limits as consisted with the claims of others, under circumstances of equal exposure to invasion, agreeably to the several views of the Legislature, as indicated by their resolves. It was, moreover, deemed highly important to hold in reserve as large a proportion of the appropriation as possible, not only with a view to economy, but to meet the ultimate objects of the Legislature, in case of invasion. Embodying the militia was in no wise within the power of the Commissioners. The aid usually furnished was designed to repel desultory and predatory incursions, and was of course modified by circumstances. Schedule No. 3 contains a specification of the kind and quantity of military stores sent from the arsenal, with their destination. The town of Boston, as the metropolis and great emporium of Massachusetts, received the early and solicitous attention of the Commissioners. The several eminences and wharves in that town, and the grounds in its vicinity, were carefully viewed and examined, with a view of ascertaining their positive and relative merits as positions for batteries. But, from the considerations which have been already stated, the exercise of the ultimate powers of their commission has been deferred. And the Commissioners are happy to find that events have given sanction to their reasonings and to the course of measures they have pursued; and that the Commonwealth, having in its arsenal the means of protecting its maritime

frontier, highly improved and augmented, the time has arrived when the defence of the State will be referred to the wisdom and guidance of the Legislature.

W. HEATH,
DAVID COBB,
JOHN BROOKS.

May 29th, 1813.

Schedule of sundry articles required of the Quartermaster General, as necessary for the defence of the harbor of Boston, &c. &c.

Six 32-pound cannon, six 24-pound do., sixteen 18-pound do., to be mounted on garrison carriages. These pieces of ordnance, as well as four 21's, four 18's, and six 12's, already mounted, (the ten latter on travelling carriages) are to be immediately provided with the requisite apparatus and equipments for actual service. This requisition will include the horse harnesses, and chains for moving the cannon to a battery, when necessary.

A drag for moving heavy ordnance, in addition to one on hand, and both to be furnished with screws, harnesses, and chains.

20 platforms for the 32, 24, and 18 pounders, to be immediately constructed, and ready to be transported and laid down in the most easy and expeditious manner.

- 100 shovels, 6 iron bars, — pickaxes, (enough on hand.)
- 20 wheelbarrows.
- 20 handbarrows.
- 1,000 muskets, with bayonets and accoutrements complete.
- 10 tons gunpowder.
- 22 do of shot, different sizes.
- 2 furnaces for heating shot.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Statement of articles purchased, in compliance with orders from the Commissioners for Sea-coast Defence, State of Massachusetts; in March last.

1000 small arms, at \$11 50	-	-	-	\$ 11,500 00
1000 cartouch boxes, belts, and scabbards	-	-	-	2,000 00
22 tons of shot, at \$100	-	-	-	2,200 00
500 quarter-barrels powder, 12,500 pounds	-	-	-	10,900 00
28 fort carriages for heavy guns, at \$85	-	-	-	2,380 00
80 sets of harness for heavy field artillery	-	-	-	1,600 00
Plank, timber, and labor for platforms	-	-	-	1,000 00
1 cannon drag and screw	-	-	-	150 00
30 pieces flannel	-	-	-	780 00
White rope for gin falls, drag ropes, slings, &c.	-	-	-	300 00
Cartridge paper for cannon, muskets, twine, &c.	-	-	-	200 00
8 heavy cannon, now mounting on travelling carriages, with apparatus	-	-	-	3,200 00
Junk and yarn for wads, labor in fixing ammunition, and boxes for packing ammunition	-	-	-	900 00
Contingent expenses not ascertained	-	-	-	3,000 00

\$ 40,110 00

P. S. The article of contingent expenses includes the intrenching tools, furnace for heating shot, the mounting and moving cannon and military stores, and sundry other expenses, the amount of which could not be ascertained.

The third schedule contains a detail of deliveries of cannon, small arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, for defence of Kennebunk harbor, Portland, and the town of Surry.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Honorable David Cobb, John Brooks, and Timothy Pickering, Esquires—*Greeting.*

[SEAL.] Whereas, by a resolve of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, passed on the 27th of February, 1813, our Governor, with advice and consent of Council, was authorized to adopt such defensive measures, and carry the same into execution, as might be deemed necessary to protect the town of Boston, its harbor and vicinity, and the ports and harbors of this Commonwealth, from the invasion of an enemy during the present war: And whereas, by a resolve passed on the 16th of June, 1813, our Governor, with advice of Council, was authorized to erect such fortifications, and establish such batteries, as might be deemed necessary for the defence and protection of such towns within this Commonwealth as are most exposed to invasion and the casualties of war; and to purchase, mount, and furnish, for the use of such towns, a competent number of pieces of ordnance, with other suitable munitions of war; and to establish signals by which to give timely notice to vessels navigating along the coast, of an enemy's approach; and to purchase such number of fire arms, for the use of the Commonwealth, as shall appear to be necessary; to provide a sufficient guard for arsenals, parks of artillery, and military stores; and to employ one or more persons skilled in the science of engineering and gunnery: And whereas, by a resolve of the 14th of June, instant, our Governor is requested and authorized to adopt any and every such measure as to him may appear necessary or expedient for the defence, protection, and security, of this Commonwealth, or any part thereof: And whereas the Council have advised that it is expedient for the Governor to appoint three judicious persons, skilled in military affairs, who shall superintend, and cause to be carried into effect, such defensive measures, and to make such purchases, as are contemplated by the resolves aforesaid:

I, therefore, by the authority derived from the said resolves, and by the advice of the Council of this day, copies of which will be herewith delivered to you, confiding in your military skill, and in your fidelity and patriotism, do hereby appoint and commission you, the said Honorable David Cobb, John Brooks, and Timothy Pickering, Esquires, for the purposes specified in the said advice of Council, that the intentions of the Legislature, expressed in the said resolves, may be fully carried into effect. And you will, from time to time, make such communications to the Governor and Council, relative to your proceedings, as may give them full knowledge thereof.

Witness his Excellency Caleb Strong, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and the seal of of the Commonwealth hereunto affixed, at Boston, this sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the thirty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America.

By his Excellency the Governor:

ALDEN BRADFORD,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN COUNCIL, *June 16, 1814.*

The committee appointed to consider and report on the expediency of keeping a distinct record of the expenses incurred by the Executive of this Commonwealth, in protecting the citizens thereof during the present war, with a view of exhibiting the same to the Government of the United States for indemnification, report, that the Commissioners appointed this sixteenth day of June, instant, to adopt and carry into effect such defensive measures as may be necessary to protect the town of Boston, its harbor, and vicinity, and the ports and harbors of this Commonwealth, from the invasion of an enemy during the present war, be requested to keep a distinct and separate record of all the applications which have been made, since the commencement of the war with Great Britain, or which may be made during its continuance, from the people of this Commonwealth, or any of them, to his Excellency the Governor and Council, or to the Commissioners abovementioned, for aid and assistance in guarding against or repelling the attacks of the enemy within the limits of this State, and the proceedings thereon: and the Commissioners aforesaid be also requested to collect and keep distinct accounts of all expenses incurred, or which may be incurred, for the protection or defence of the Commonwealth for the period aforesaid, in addition to such as may be made under their immediate superintendence or direction, to the end that a claim may hereafter be made on the United States for the expense incurred, by affording that protection and defence which the State has a right to expect, and which is the duty of the Government of the United States, at all times, and more especially during the existence of war, to provide and to secure, which formed one of the leading inducements for the establishment of the Government of the United States, and for surrendering to it all the principal sources of the revenue of the State; and that the commissioners aforesaid be authorized to employ such clerks or assistance as may be necessary to carry the preceding order into full effect.

And the report having been read and considered, is accepted.

Extracts from the journals of the Council.

ALDEN BRADFORD,

Secretary of Commonwealth

Commodore Bainbridge appears, in a letter to Adjutant General Brooks, one of the Commissioners, dated 5th September, 1814, and set forth in the foregoing entries relative to General Whiton's corps in service at Boston, to have suggested the construction of batteries on Dorchester Heights and Noddle's Island, and the breastworks on North Battery wharf.

Sept. 8th, 1814, Sunday, 9 o'clock, A. M.

Colonel Thorndike and Colonel Perkins, accompanied by Major General Dearborn and suite, visited Fort Warren, Fort Independence, and Noddle's Island.

Fort Warren is at present under the command of Lt. Col. Page, of fifth regiment first brigade third division of the militia of Massachusetts. The troops under his present command consist of 415 militia, together with a lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and thirteen privates of the United States' troops. The works are, a water battery, called the "*West Head Battery*," on which are mounted ten twenty-four pound can-

non. Another work on the south-east point of the island, called "*South Point Battery*," similar to the one above mentioned, and mounting also ten twenty-four pounders. The works on the summit of the island are defended by six twelve and two twenty-four pounders in the inner work, and by ten twelve pounders in the outer work, presenting in the aggregate a defence of thirty-four pieces of ordnance. A new work is erecting, at this time, between the fort on the summit, and the "*West Head Water Battery*."

Fort Independence is at present garrisoned entirely by United States' troops, about 350 in number. General Dearborn has since furnished some minutes respecting the number of pieces on the two fortresses, collectively; which see. Furnaces for heating shot are erected in both the fortresses.

On the new fort now erecting on *Noddle's Island*, about 600 workmen were actually under employ, and the works are progressing with a spirit suited to the exigency of the moment. The engineer, Loammi Baldwin, Esq. and the gentlemen who assist him, appear to take great interest in the success of their object, the evidence of which is very perceptible in the rapidity and perfection with which the plans have hitherto been executed. A highly commendable zeal, and spirit of patriotism, pervades all classes of our fellow-citizens, in their volunteering their services to work on this, and the different fortifications about to be erected in the vicinity of Boston. This laudable ambition will, no doubt, be continued until the works are completed.

By order of the visiting Committee.

JOSEPH H. PIERCE,

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Sea-coast Defence.

Boston, *Sunday Evening, Sept. 18, 1814.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Boston, Sept. 18, 1814.

SIR: By the last returns there appears to be mounted at Forts Independence and Warren, of 50 lb. Columbiads

			4
32	do	long	29
24	do	do	39
12	do	do	22
6	do on travelling		
	carriages		4
10 inch mortars			4

Total pieces of ordnance mounted 102

The mortars have been mounted since the return for August.

Yours, with due respect,

GEO. P. PETERS, *Adj. Gen.*

It does not appear to whom this note was addressed; it is endorsed as having been received from Gen. Dearborn Sept. 18, 1814.

Boston, Sept. 19, 1814.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of offering for consideration a rough sketch, as an outline of such works as may be contemplated for the defence of the town by way of the neck; the sketch has been hastily made this morning, without scale or dividers. The width of the street is mere conjecture. The

most approved modern European Engineers considered the principle exhibited in the sketch called Creweüle as best adapted for field fortifications: it undoubtedly affords a more destructive fire than any other kind of breastwork.

Your humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Maj. Gen. Brooks.

FORT INDEPENDENCE,

September 25, 1814.

SIR: Your communication of the 23d has been received, and attentively perused. On this, and Governor's island, there are a sufficient number of men for manning all the works which are now erected or begun. The defenceless positions on Governor's island, referred to, have been examined sometime since, and works are planned for their defence, which I shall lay out on the morrow, and cause to be erected. I shall be very glad to receive assistance from the citizens in labor; and, should it be afforded, it is desirable that each man should bring a spade, shovel, pickaxe, or wheelbarrow. If a party could be sent of one, two or three hundred men, on Tuesday, they can be employed to advantage, as it is highly important that the batteries, and such works as cover them, should be finished as soon as possible. On the island, I have laid out, in advance of the southeast bastion, a battery for three mortars, which will be finished in three days; I have likewise laid out a work from the corner of the south battery on Governor's island, which was commenced yesterday morning; a corner to the west water battery was commenced some days since, and is in great forwardness.

I have received 1500 pikes from the laboratory in Albany, which were sent to the two garrisons by the order of Major General Dearborn, for the defence of the curtains and bastions of the forts, and the parapet of the batteries. All the forts and batteries under my command will, by the morrow, or next day, have an ample supply of ordnance stores of every kind. If it could be effected, it is very desirable the Boston and Charlestown sea-fencibles should be stationed in the batteries to be erected on the east and north side of Governor's island, every other week alternately, with their cannon and equipments. Two mortars will be placed in Governor's Island; and furnaces are, and will be, erected for heating shot, sufficient to supply all the guns with hot shot, which can be brought to bear on ships at the same moment, in all the works on the island. I have directed, and am now making, a new kind of wad for the curtain between Dearborn and Winthrop bastions, which are in rear of the water battery on Fort Independence, and for the hot shot, which will obviate the difficulties you have mentioned. I have this day written to Commodore Bainbridge in relation to the position of the United States' ships, and expressed an opinion, that, if the hulks are immediately sunk, and it shall be found the channel is sufficiently obstructed to prevent the near approach of the ships of the enemy, it is advisable to have the Independence and Constitution moored above them, to co-operate with the garrisons. I should like to have a consultation with the committee, who have in charge the sinking of the hulks, as to the site.

The signals which have been established to announce the approach of the enemy, are three guns, in the day time, from forts Independence and Warren, and, in the night, three guns from each fort, and a tar barrel lighted on the crown of the counterscarp, opposite to the west curtain of Fort Warren. To discover the approach of the enemy, a guard boat is

sent from this fort every night, near the mouth of the harbor, with rockets or signals. I recommend that the troops which are to reinforce Fort Independence and Warren, on the event of an alarm, be stationed at Dorchester point, in the old work, which should be repaired. Boats, in sufficient number, should be stationed there for transporting the troops, which should be sent to the two islands, in the following proportion, viz: two thirds to Governor's island, and the remainder to Fort Independence. There should be a large proportion of field artillery, with *case* shot. You may be assured that every thing in my power will be done, to make a successful defence of the works which I have the honor to command. It gives me great pleasure to learn the determination of the Executive in relation to the absolute necessity of rendering these fortresses impregnable, and you may be assured I shall be happy to co-operate with the military board, in such arrangements as may be thought advisable for the protection of the capital of Massachusetts, and the preservation of the honor of our common country. On the event of an alarm, Major General Dearborn will assume the command of the two forts, and take the immediate command of one, and the other will be assigned to me.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
HENRY A. S. DEARBORN.

THOMAS H. PERKINS, Esq.

As is before shown, the writer of this letter was the Brigadier General, on duty with the detachments of Massachusetts militia, placed in the United States service at Boston, and paid and supplied by the General Government. The State does not appear to have defrayed the expense of any of the measures pursued by him.

BOSTON, *October 5, 1814.*

The commissioners for the defence of the sea coast, appointed under commissions from his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the honorable Council, beg leave, respectfully, to report:

That they have attended to the duties enjoined upon them by their commissions, by purchasing, from time to time, small arms, powder, ball, camp equipage, and other munitions of war. The arms, with accoutrements and ammunition, have been distributed to towns on the sea-coast, having in view those which are most exposed to the incursions of the enemy, as will appear by the schedule of the Quartermaster General. They further report that they have caused to be mounted on carriages, suited to the service to which they are destined, the ordnance belonging to the State: a portion of which has been sent to the outer posts, where they were most wanted, and a part retained for the fortifications now erecting in the metropolis and its vicinity.

In places particularly exposed, demands have been made for the aid of military force, and the Adjutant General has been instructed to furnish detachments for this service, on such a scale as circumstances would permit, as will appear by the returns of that officer.

The commissioners have ordered the erection of fortifications on the following sites, a part of which are already finished, and the others constructing under the superintendence of Col. Baldwin, whom they have employed as their principal engineer. The old forts on the heights of South Boston, are ordered to be repaired, and working parties from this and the

neighbor towns are daily employed in this service. A battery is to be raised at South Boston point, opposite to Fort Independence, which will be within point blank shot of the channel, and will produce a cross fire, should the enemy attempt that passage. It is intended to throw fortifications across the turnpike and old roads, leading from South Boston to Dorchester; both of which are flanked by marshes, which the enemy cannot pass.

To prevent the enemy from landing at Commercial Point, is constructed there, and with the same view, a battery; and other works on a pretty extensive plan have been thrown up in advance of the hill in Dorchester, called Savin or Old Hill, both of which are near to the shores where the enemy would probably land, should this place be his object. The ground on Savin Hill affords a very favorable position for the operations of militia, being covered with trees, and being broken in perpendicular cliffs of rock. The positions already named being secured, the only one on which the enemy could make a landing on the South of the town, is at Squantum; and this the commissioners think can hardly be attempted, considering the distance by this route to the capital, and the nature of the country through which he must pass. The bridges on the Neponset being destroyed, a detour must be made, as high up that river as Boise's mills, before a good fording place can be met with, making a distance of not less than 16 or 17 miles, exposing him during his progress to the galling fire and destructive attacks of a brave and martial population. On Noddle's island works are now erecting, and in great forwardness. To prevent the approach of the enemy to Charlestown, should he land at Chelsea, it is contemplated to erect works across the neck between Mystic river and Charlestown mill-pond, and the renovation of the works on Bunker's hill, if on further examination it should be thought to be expedient, or within the views of the commissioners. To prevent the approach of the enemy by the bridges connected with the town, and by those at Chelsea, Charlestown, Brighton, and Cambridge, care has been taken to place each of them under the special charge of two discreet persons at each bridge, who have under their command fifty or sixty axe men, who will be instructed to destroy a portion of each bridge, when the exigence may arrive which shall require it. The portion of each bridge to be destroyed should be, in the opinion of the commissioners, not less than one hundred feet, inclusive of the draw: it is only in the *last extremity* that this expedient will be resorted to, and not until ulterior directions are given by this board. With those measures of precaution, and the efficient services of the militia, upon whom they rely, the commissioners feel persuaded that no successful attempt can be made on the metropolis by land.

It has been thought proper to convene at this place a meeting of the Major Generals and Brigadier Generals of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 9th divisions, and of Major General Whiton, and the other general officers of the detachment under his command, that a concert in operations might be entered into, and from which we have to expect the best consequences. We do not doubt, from the returns of those officers, that a body of not less than 18,000 effective men may be brought to a point, with a heavy train of artillery, in a very short time after an alarm is given of the approach of an enemy. Videttes are in readiness to communicate with the officers of divisions, brigades, and regiments, and signals are established on the coast, to announce the approach of a fleet.

It is known to his Excellency the Governor, and Council, that a strong detachment of the militia, agreeably to the returns of the Adjutant General, has been ordered to Forts Warren and Independence, under the command of Brigadier Gen. Dearborn, of the 1st brigade 1st division of the militia of Massachusetts; and precautions have been taken to throw reinforcements into those forts, should occasion require it. The commissioners further report that they have caused to be purchased six vessels, which are prepared to be sunk in the channel in the event of an attack, thus obstructing the approach to the town by heavy ships: the commissioners have been much aided by a committee of the Boston Marine Society in this service.

Considering the high state of preparation for defence of fort Independence, and the improvements made and making at fort Warren, the commissioners cannot but feel great confidence that an attack will not be made on the harbor of Boston, or, if made, that it will prove abortive.

The commissioners cannot but regret that the new 74 gun ship, lying at Charlestown, is not in a situation to aid in defending the entrance to the harbor, not being supplied with cannon, and not having her complement of men; although it must be well known to the Secretary of the Navy that the destruction of that ship and the Constitution would be the principal inducement for the enemy to attempt our port. Had the ship Independence been supplied with her battery of cannon and her complement of men, she, with the frigate Constitution, might have aided materially in the defence of the town, by being placed above the sunken hulks protected by the forts.

The commissioners further report that they have applied to Gen. Dearborn, commanding the first military district of the United States, for a supply of muskets on account of the proportion of arms due from the United States to this State, from the General Government, under a law passed April 23d, 1808, and have received from him one thousand six hundred stands, which have been receipted for and distributed as before stated. They have a promise from Major Gen. Dearborn for a further supply of arms on the same account, as soon as they are received from the arsenal at Springfield. Major Gen. Dearborn has loaned to the commissioners some cannon, howitzers, and munitions of war, with a proportion of such other military stores as are not wanted for the service.

From the heavy expenditures of money in the purchase of cannon, arms, munitions of war, hulks, subsistence for the troops, &c. the commissioners have to state that the money received from the Treasurer under the resolves of the Legislature of 27th February, 1813, and 25th February, 1814, amounting together to two hundred thousand dollars, has been nearly absorbed, and heavy debts are accumulating, which will require to be provided for at an early stage of the meeting of the Legislature.

It is painful to the commissioners to state to his Excellency and the honorable Council, that, from the great extent of sea coast of this State, and the constant alarm which has pervaded it, large bodies of the militia have been called into service for the defence of their homes, their wives, and their children. Left almost entirely defenceless by the General Government, who have sent the principal part of the regular force which had been enlisted into the public service to the Canadian frontier, in place of keeping them to defend our shores from invasion, it has been necessary to call the husbandman from the harvest of Summer labor, and the mechanic from his work-shop, to bear the musket, and encounter the fatigues of a campaign.

It is apprehended by the commissioners that not less than 10,000 men have occasionally been in the field, to pay and subsist whom will be required more means than are at the command of the State, without very heavy additional burthens.

In behalf of the Commissioners for sea-coast defence,

DAVID COBB.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

[CIRCULAR.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

War Department, 22d July, 1814.

All cases in which general officers commanding armies or districts may judge it necessary or conducive to the public service to order arms, accoutrements, or other ordnance stores to be delivered for the use of the militia of any particular State or Territory, such arms, &c. shall be delivered in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, passed the 23d of April, 1808, for arming the whole body of the militia, and receipts or other proper vouchers are to be required from the Governor of the State or Territory, in behalf of which such delivery of arms, &c. shall be made, which receipts or other vouchers shall be transmitted to the office of the Commissary General of Ordnance, who is hereby directed to keep a correct account of all arms, accoutrements, &c. so delivered, debiting each State, Territory, &c. with the amount of arms, accoutrements, &c. which may be delivered for the use of the militia of such State, Territory, &c.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JOHN R. BELL,

Assistant Inspector General.

His Excellency CALEB STRONG,

Governor of Massachusetts, Northampton.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, MIL. DIS. NO. 1,

Head Quarters, Boston, 3d Sept. 1814.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated September 1, 1814, on the subject of the delivery of arms, &c. to the militia, in answer to which, General Dearborn directs me to say that he has no other authority to deliver arms to the militia than what is contained in the instructions from the War Department, of the 22d July, 1814, a copy of which I had the honor to enclose you on the 10th August, 1814.

With much respect, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. P. PETERS,

Acting Adjutant General.

J. BROOKS, Esq. *Adjutant General*

Massachusetts militia, Boston.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Friday Morning, September 17, 1814.

The subscribers having been appointed a committee from the military commissioners of sea-coast defence to wait upon Major General Dearborn,

to ascertain whether he was authorized to deliver to any officer acting under the authority of this Commonwealth any fire arms belonging to the United States, as part of this Commonwealth's proportion of fire arms, to which it is entitled by virtue of a law of Congress passed on the 23d day of April, 1808; and, also, to ascertain whether he would lend to this State any munitions of war, provided that it should be required; have attended the service assigned them, and report, that they have called upon General Dearborn, and requested him to inform them whether he had any fire-arms, which he was authorized to deliver to any person or persons, as part of this Commonwealth's proportion of arms due from the United States: to which he replied, in substance, that he had in Boston about 1200 stand; but he was not sure that he was authorized by the War Department to deliver them for any other purpose than to arm the militia that was in actual service under the United States; but if they were wanted for the use of the militia that was to be employed in the defence of the State, he saw no reason why he should not deliver them, provided he could have such a receipt from the proper officer as would make this State accountable for the arms thus delivered; and that he would send an order to Springfield for two thousand more; and that he would deliver all that could be spared; and would, moreover, lend to the Commonwealth all the munitions of war which he had under his care, over and above what was wanted for the service of the United States, should this State wish to borrow them.

ISRAEL THORNDIKE, } Committee.
T. H. PERKINS, }

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEAD QUARTERS, *Boston, Sept. 17, 1814.*

SIR: Please to deliver to Amasa Davis, Esq. Quartermaster General, twelve hundred stands of arms, as part of this State's proportion of arms due from the United States to this State, by virtue of a law passed by Congress on the 23d of April, 1808. The said arms being intended for the use of that portion of the militia now called out for the defence of the sea-board of this Commonwealth, or which may hereafter be ordered for similar purposes.

CALEB STRONG.

To Major General DEARBORN,
Commanding 1st United States' Military District.

SIR: On the above request, you will please to deliver, immediately, one thousand muskets and bayonets complete to Colonel Davis, Quartermaster, and take his receipt.

H. DEARBORN.

To Captain TALCOT, *Ordnance Department.*

Mem. The arms were received accordingly.

BOSTON, *September, 20, 1814.*

SIR: I am desired to apply to you, in behalf of the Commissioners for sea-coast defence, to know from you when they may expect the arrival of the arms from Springfield. As the demands are very pressing from Cape Cod and the Province of Maine, the Commissioners are very desirous that the quantity of arms to be received from the United States' armory should

be extended as far as possible, that the many calls made may be at least partially supplied. You will also oblige the Commissioners by informing them what sized cannon ball remain in your arsenal, which can be loaned to the State. Some 18 or 32 pound ball are wanted; and the Commissioners wish to know if you can supply them.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

T. H. PERKINS.

Major General DEARBORN,

Military Commander of the 1st Military District.

HEAD QUARTERS, *Boston, September 21, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: In answer to your note of yesterday, I must observe, that not having yet received any answer from Springfield, I cannot say, with any certainty, how soon, or what number of arms will arrive from Springfield; but I depend on an answer to my letter by the next mail; and as soon as it arrives, I shall have the pleasure of giving you the earliest information. I have this moment received a return of the 18, 24, and 32 pound balls in the arsenal; some part of them will be required at the forts. On hand, of 18 pounds, 753; of 24 pounds, 452; of 32 pounds, 545; of 6 and 12 pounds, there is upwards of 6,000. I think I may loan the State, of 18 pounds, 400; of 24 pounds, 200; of 32 pounds, 200; and, if required, 1,000 six, and 1,000 twelve pounds, or more if necessary.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Colonel T. H. PERKINS.

BOSTON, *September 24, 1814.*

SIR: I have this morning received a line from the storekeeper at Springfield, informing me that my order for two thousand muskets would be complied with.

Yours, respectfully,

H. DEARBORN.

Colonel T. H. PERKINS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE SEA-COAST,
Boston, September 26, 1814.

SIR: You was pleased to say you would loan to this Board a quantity of powder and other munitions of war. From communications from Wiscasset, it appears that about a ton and a half of powder is necessary at that place: it is understood that there is at the fort at Edgcomb between four and five tons of powder. The object of this letter is to know if you will order to be delivered from the public stores or magazines at that fort, the quantity of powder alluded to as a part of the parcel to be loaned us.

In behalf, &c.

ISRAEL THORNDIKE,
THOMAS H. PERKINS,

Maj. Gen. DEARBORN.

P. S. If Gen. Dearborn will be at leisure, Cols. Thorndike and Perkins will call on him at half past 3 o'clock.

A letter from Col. Sumner to the President of the Board of War, dated Wiscasset, January 12th, 1814, [should have been 1815,] transmitting "Br. Quartermaster Thomas Nickel's returns of sundry articles borrowed of the United States," contains the following passage: "The return of 30 casks of powder were borrowed by the commissioners of sea-coast defence of Gen. Dearborn, upon whose order on Captain Perry, commanding the United States' garrison in this harbor, I received them of Captain Perry, (excepting four casks which had been before delivered at the request of General King,) as the agent of said commissioners." The casks are shown by Quartermaster Nickel's return to have contained 3000 pounds. A ton more powder is, by a return of Oliver Bray, shown to have been borrowed of the United States at Portland.

Boston, *September 27, 1814.*

SIR: I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of a letter from Col. Sumner. You and every other candid man will decide whether such language is proper and useful at this time. *A war declared without the consent or approbation of the Government of this State.*

Your very humble servant,
H. DEARBORN.

Col. THOS. H. PERKINS.

The following is the copy referred to:

September 21, 1814.

SIR: The present situation of our country is such, that the Government of this State have found it necessary to assume the attitude of defence in a war declared without its consent or approbation. The national Government are bound by the Constitution to protect and defend its citizens against invasion, and, for that purpose, have the power to receive all duties upon imposts and tonnage, and have also the power to lay internal taxes, all of which have been done by them; yet, owing to the want of a proper application of its resources, or an indisposition to apply them to the uses for which they were intended, the State Governments are called upon to defend themselves. The Government of this State have determined to do this so far as its population and resources will enable them: they therefore apply these resources to the defence of those places on the sea-coast which are most assailable, and have the greatest interest at hazard. In conformity to this plan, the arms which the State had on hand, and vast supplies of ammunition, have been furnished them, and there are no arms in the Quartermaster's care which have not been distributed. More are contracted for, and, when received, will be delivered to those inhabitants on the frontier and other towns which most need them, and the petition of the selectmen of Sebec will receive their earliest attention.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. H. SUMNER,

Aid-de-Camp to his Ex'cy the Comman-der-in Chief, and Agent to Commissioners of sea-coast defence.

Capt. EZEKIEL CHASE, *Sebec.*

Boston, *September 27, 1814.*

SIR: I hasten to answer the note received from you to day. In all cases, collision between the Government of the United States and the individual

States is to be regretted, and, under existing circumstances, very much to be deprecated. The copy of the letter you communicated contains expressions of *opinions entertained by the writer*, and which should not, most assuredly, implicate either his Excellency the Governor or the Board of Commissioners. It cannot be considered as the intention of Col. Sumner to produce a rupture of the good understanding which so happily exists between you as the commander of the United States' military district and the board with which I have the honor to act, which will be always ready to aid, so far as it has the power, to defend our common country. You was so good as to say you would ascertain the quantity of leaden ball, buck-shot, or lead, which you can loan to the Commissioners for the use of the State, and hope the result of your inquiries will enable you to extend the quantity beyond what you thought would be within your power. If you could also loan a further quantity of powder at Portland; either fixed or otherwise, it would oblige us. Communications from Portland inform us that neither powder nor lead is to be found there, and that they are in a great state of alarm. I enclose you a receipt such as the board think should be given: please to make such an alteration of the phraseology as you may think proper, and fill the blanks with the quantity you can spare of the several articles, when the receipt will be handed to you, and the order for the delivery received. If Brig. Gen. Dearborn is in town, please to inform him that a body of laborers will be furnished for fort Warren on Thursday.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. H. PERKINS.

To Maj. Gen. DEARBORN.

Boston, September 27, 1814.

SIR: Your friendly note of this day has been received and duly appreciated. The enclosed memorandum contains the kind and quantity of articles I have it now in my power to loan the State. I presume the muskets will be in town this evening, or to-morrow at farthest. The ordnance is principally at Lexington. My son made a requisition this morning for one of the 8-inch howitzers for a particular purpose, which I have ordered for him.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,
H. DEARBORN,

Col. THOS. H. PERKINS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR SEA-COAST DEFENCE.

Boston, September 28, 1814.

SIR: I am instructed by the Commissioners to say they have given an order on you for the articles which you have informed me you will loan to the Government. When the articles are delivered, this Board will give you such a receipt as you may think proper. As soon as you can ascertain what muskets are wanted for the militia doing duty at the forts, and also the quantity delivered to Gov. Gilman, you will have it in your power to inform me what further supply of this all-important article can be given us. The demands are constant and extensive, and are imperiously demanded by the situation of our South shore, and of Maine. It is therefore very important that the number should be increased as much as possible, to enable us to meet the demand.

As it is understood that 1,800 troops in the District of Maine are to be taken into the service of the United States, it is expected by this Board, that, from your large supplies in that quarter, of the munitions of war, those troops will be supplied with cartridges, which will diminish the quantity which this board wish to send (if it has the means) into that part of the State. It is presumed that the 1,100 militia already in the United States' service, in Maine, are supplied with cartridges. I have communicated to Brig. Gen. Dearborn a set of signals, established between Gloucester and this place, to announce an approaching fleet.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,
 THOS. H. PERKINS,
Per order of the Board.

Maj. Gen. DEARBORN.

Boston, September 28, 1814.

SIR: You will please to deliver to Gen. Davis, within mentioned, the articles within specified, and take his receipt for the whole, to be returned when called for.

H. DEARBORN, *Maj. Gen.*

Capt. TALCOTT, *of the Ord. Dept.*

The 18-pound balls are at Fort Independence.

Memorandum enclosed.

200,000 musket balls.

25 barrels musket powder, in addition to 30 loaned at Wiscasset.

1½ tons of pig lead.

5 8-inch howitzers, with carriages, &c.

3 12-pounders, light, with carriages, &c. and perhaps two others.

800 18-pound balls.

250 24 do

250 32 do and 600 muskets.

2 10-inch mortars, without beds.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Head Quarters, Boston, Sept. 28, 1814.

SIR: Please to deliver to Brigadier General Amasa Davis, Quartermaster General, six hundred stands of arms, as part of this State's proportion of arms, due from the United States to this State, by virtue of a law passed by Congress on the 23d of April, 1808; the said arms being intended for the use of that portion of the militia now called out for the defence of the sea-board of this Commonwealth, or which may hereafter be ordered for similar purposes.

CALEB STRONG.

Major General DEARBORN,

Commanding First U. S. Military District.

Six hundred stands of arms were received into the State's Arsenal October 4, 1814.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Head Quarters, Boston, Oct. 6, 1814.

SIR: Please to deliver to Brigadier General Amasa Davis, Quartermaster General, two hundred stands of arms, as part of this State's proportion of

arms due from the United States, to this State, by virtue of a law passed by Congress on the 23d of April, 1808; the said arms being intended for the use of that portion of the militia now called out for the defence of the sea-board of this Commonwealth, or which may hereafter be ordered for similar purposes.

CALEB STRONG.

Major General DEARBORN,

First United States' Military District.

Received of Captain George Talcott, Dep. Com. Ord. the following pieces of ordnance, small arms, ammunition, equipments, and ordnance stores, loaned to the Commissioners for sea-coast defence, and Executive authority of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by order of Major General Dearborn, under the proviso that said articles are to be returned in good condition when demanded, viz:

Four brass 8-inch howitzers on field carriages, with limbers, trail staves, lead aprons, tompons, and collars, complete.

Three light iron 12-pounders, field carriages, with limbers, ammunition boxes, trail staves, lead aprons, tompons, and collars, complete.

Four 8-inch howitzers, sponges, and rammers.

Three 12-pounders, sponges, and rammers.

Three 12-pounders, ladles, and worms.

Five powder horns, (strapper,) with 10 priming wires, 7 lintstocks, and 7 portfire stocks.

Twenty-four bricoles, three havresacks, and fourteen implement straps.

Wheel harness complete for fourteen horses, and leading harness complete for eight horses, including twenty-two halters.

Twenty-five barrels, containing twenty-five hundred pounds musket powder.

One hundred and eleven boxes, containing one hundred and ninety-nine thousand eight hundred musket balls, weighing eleven thousand and one hundred pounds.

Seventeen pigs of lead, weighing thirty-three hundred and sixty pounds.

One hundred and seventy-five 32-pound cannon shot.

AMASA DAVIS,

Quartermaster General.

U. S. ARSENAL, CHARLESTOWN, 6th October, 1814.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR SEA-COAST DEFENCE,

Boston, October 22, 1814.

In the beginning of the present month of October, the Hon. Israel Thordike and Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, called on Major General Dearborn, commanding the United States' Military District No. 1, and requested a further supply of small arms from the number due from the United States to this State. General Dearborn agreed to furnish two hundred stands accordingly. On the 6th instant, his Excellency the Governor was called upon by the commissioners for an order to receive the said arms; which order was immediately furnished by his Excellency; and the Quartermaster General called upon General Dearborn, and presented the order for the arms. General Dearborn, however, peremptorily refused to deliver them, as appears

by the statement (now enclosed) from the Quartermaster General. The order signed by his Excellency is also herein enclosed.

In behalf of the commissioners,

DAVID COBB.

The statement referred to, of the Quartermaster General, is not with the paper. The Governor's order is before set forth.

NORTHAMPTON, *December 26, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received the enclosed letter from Gen. Dearborn. Any ordnance, ordnance stores, or ammunition, borrowed by this State, must have been obtained by the Commissioners for sea-coast defence or the Board of War. I can hardly suppose General Dearborn intends the powder furnished in the District of Maine: however, I wish you to consult with the Board of War, and do what, in a view of all circumstances, is right and proper to be done in the business. I have not written to General Dearborn, and will therefore thank you to notify him if any measures are thought proper to be adopted in pursuance of his request.

I am, with sincere regard,

Your most obedient servant,

CALEB STRONG.

Gen. Brooks.

General Dearborn's letter is not produced, nor is the result of his application shown.

In addition to the 2½ tons of gunpowder borrowed at Wiscasset and Portland, as before noticed, and the ordnance and other stores specified in the receipt of the State Quartermaster General, previously set forth, further loans appear, by returns of Brigadier Quartermaster Nickols and Lieutenant Bray, to have been made by the United States, at Wiscasset and Portland, of 25,200 musket cartridges, 3,000 musket flints, 192 common tents, 26 wall tents, 200 camp kettles, and 200 mess pans; of these articles, 105 tents, 51 mess pans, and 56 camp kettles, are shown to have been returned to a United States' officer.

According to a statement of Quartermaster General Davis, the State received from the United States, under the law of Congress of 23d April, 1808, muskets and bayonets, as follows, viz :

1813, August 26,	-	-	-	-	1,500
1814, September 20,	-	-	-	-	1,000
“ October 3,	-	-	-	-	600
					<hr/>
					3,100
					<hr/>

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, Jan. 30, 1828.

(E.)

MILITIA AT EASTPORT.

A STATEMENT relative to a regiment of Militia, called out for the defence of Eastport and its vicinity, in July, 1812.

Lt. Col. Oliver Shead's regiment, from the 21st July to 31st Aug. 1812.			
Aggregate expenditure,	-	-	\$4,295 52
Deduct overpayments,	-	-	32 14
rations reduced,	-	-	592 04
miscellaneous items,	-	-	260 24
			<hr/> 884 42
			<hr/> \$3,411 10

The following documents show the circumstances under which Colonel Shead's regiment was called into service.

EASTPORT, *June 28th, 1812.*

SIR: The town of Eastport having, by their vote in a regular town meeting, appointed us a committee of safety, we feel it to be our duty to state to you, that we think the situation of this place unsafe, without some protection from the militia; and that we hope you will order out that portion of it which you may think proper for our safety.

LEWIS FRED. DELESDEMES,
Chairman, per order.

Gen. JOHN BREWER.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Passamaquoddy, July 13th, 1812.

SIR: I have this moment received a letter from the Secretary of War, of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 27, 1812.*

SIR: Your letter of the 8th inst. has been received. The enclosure from Gen'l Brewer was transmitted to Gen'l Dearborn, who is charged with the defence of the sea-coasts in New England.

Respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient serv't,
W. EUSTIS.

To L. TRESCOTT, &c.

I have also by this mail, received a letter from Gen'l Dearborn, of which the following is a copy:

BOSTON, *July 1, 1812.*

Col. TRESCOTT:

DEAR SIR: A letter from John Brewer, of your place, to the Secretary of War, of June 6th, in which he states the situation of that part of the country, and particularly Moose Island. I have, on the 22nd inst. by order of the President of the United States, requested the Governor of this State to order into the service of the United States for the defence of our sea-coast, a body of militia, taken from those that had been detached and held in readiness for service. One company of artillery and 4 companies

of infantry were for your place; but the Governor has declined or neglected to comply with the requisition, and, of course, other measures must be taken.

Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. DEARBORN.

The foregoing completely shows us what we are to expect. What do you think—will it not be in your power to afford something further as a protection to this place? it is certainly not safe, with only its present guard: and the stores that are in it invite the enterprise of the enemy.

In haste, I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. TRESCOTT.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BREWER.

ROBBINSTON, *July 14, 1812.*

SIR: From the exposed situation of this place at this time, and our danger still increasing, and we having kept a watch for ten nights past, which, from the smallness of our numbers, has become too burthensome to be any longer borne; we, therefore, request you, a commanding officer of the militia, to order out such portion of that body as, in your judgment, is necessary for the protection of this place; presuming the Government will sanction so just a request.

THOMAS VOSE, JOHN BALKAM, JONAS BOND, ABEL BROOKS, CHARLES SIBLEY,	}	Committee of safety for said town.
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SECOND BRIGADE, 10th DIVISION,
Robbinston, July 15, 1812.

Agreeable to general orders from the Commander-in-Chief, under date of the 3d instant, the Brigadier General, by that order, and by the application from the collector of the port, and the committees of safety of the towns of Eastport and Robbinston, feels authorized, and considers it his duty, to order the 3d regiment, under the command of Lt. Col. Oliver Shead, and the company of artillery at Eastport, on military duty, for the purpose of defending the lives and property of the inhabitants within the bounds of said regiment, and repelling any invasion of the enemy.

The Brigadier General orders that the 3d regiment, under the command of Lt. Col. Oliver Shead, be immediately assembled and put on military duty, in defence of the country against its enemies, and every invading foe. The Eastport artillery company will also assemble for the aforesaid purpose.

Lt. Col. Shead will order the several companies on duty in their several local situations, (excepting Lubec company, which will be attached to the Eastport companies,) and when the whole of any company is not required on constant duty, one half may do duty weekly, alternately.

Lt. Col. O. Shead will call on the several towns for supplies for the aforesaid troops, until Government otherwise provide.

This order to be in rigid force until further orders.

JOHN BREWER, *Brig. Gen.*

The foregoing is a copy of an order issued at the time of its date, in consequence of applications from Eastport, Robbinston, and Col. Lemuel Trescott, collector of the customs for the district of Passamaquoddy: the originals, marked A, B, and C, accompany this affidavit. It was also the opinion of the best informed men among us, that the measure was necessary; in which opinion I fully concurred. I also, at the same time, wrote the Commander-in-Chief, and sent it by my Brigade Major, Bennett, express, giving him information of my proceedings, and that, "placed as we are on the borders of the enemy without defence, and with solid reasons for supposing they would shortly attack us, either for plunder or conquest, we cannot but be alarmed: our detached settlements afford to the enemy every prospect of success, if they attempt any predatory excursions: our militia (although willing to defend their towns) are, in a great proportion, without arms, ammunition, or any warlike equipments; and from their poverty, as well as the scarcity of such articles, are unable to procure them, and many of our best soldiers are daily leaving the place for want of employment: it may also be observed that the means of gaining a support from the industry of the inhabitants, is totally cut off. We have heretofore received a comfortable living from fishing, the lumber, and a foreign trade, all of which is now at an end; and the inhabitants must generally leave the country, unless some means of support is afforded by Government, either by embodying the militia under pay, or by supplying them with the necessaries of life."

In consequence of the foregoing order to Lt. Col. Shead, the companies commanded by Capt. Jairus Keen, John M. Perry, John W. Reynolds, and Thomas Vose, Jun. the company of artillery commanded by Capt. William Hill, and the light infantry company under the command of Sergeant *Abijah Gregory*, were on duty a part, if not all the time, until the detached militia arrived, which was on the last of August. My orders for their discharge are dated 28th August, 1812. Lt. Col. Shead, and Adjutant John Wood, are both dead. When Eastport was captured in July, 1814, the books and papers belonging to Lt. Col. Shead's regiment were all lost.

JOHN BREWER.

STATE OF MAINE, Oct. 14, 1824.

WASHINGTON, &c.

Then John Brewer, who subscribed the above, made solemn oath that the same is true.

Before me,

J. R. CHADBOURN, J. P.

It will be seen, by referring to the statement as to militia in the service of the United States, that the Executive of Massachusetts, on the 5th August, 1812, issued an order, (expressed to be in pursuance of a requisition of Major General Dearborn) and in which Gen. Sewall was directed to detach three full companies of infantry, and have them marched, as soon as possible, to Eastport. It would seem that the detachment thus ordered did not reach Eastport until about the last of August, when, as stated by General Brewer, Col Shead's regiment was discharged.

PETER HAGNER. *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, January 30, 1828.

F.

MILITIA IN THE UNITED STATES' SERVICE.

A STATEMENT relative to Militia ordered into the service of the United States by the Executive of Massachusetts.

At Eastport.

Captains George and Chamberlain's companies, from the 11th to the 31st August, 1812.

Aggregate expenditure,	-	-	-	\$ 7,074 26
Deduct overpayments,	-	-	2,484 39	
rations reduced,	-	-	858 58	
miscellaneous items,	-	-	827 35	
			<hr/>	4,170 35
				<hr/> 2,903 91

On the 5th August, 1812, the Executive of Massachusetts issued an order, from which the following is an extract: "By the general order of the 3d July last, Maj. Gen. Henry Sewall is appointed to command the Eastern division of the militia, which was detached under the order of the 25th of April last, consisting of all the detached militia in the District of Maine. The Commander-in-Chief having been requested by Maj. Gen. Dearborn, by order of the President of the United States, to detach a part of the militia, which was detached under the said order of the 25th April, to march to Passamaquoddy, for the defence of the posts and harbors on the Eastern borders of the Commonwealth, and considering that that part of the State is, in a peculiar manner, in danger of invasion, and that disorderly persons may attempt to disturb and annoy the peaceable inhabitants in that neighborhood, and endanger their lives and property, has thought fit to order, and doth hereby order, that three full companies of infantry, of the Eastern detached division of the militia, be designated by Maj. Gen. Sewall, and, after being completely armed and equipped, ordered to march, as soon as possible, to Eastport, in the District of Maine, which is appointed the place of rendezvous. The said three companies will form a battalion, under the command of a detached major, to be designated by Maj. Gen. Sewall, who will also designate an adjutant and quartermaster, and order the whole to march, without delay, to the place of rendezvous."

In obedience to the foregoing general order, Maj. Gen. Sewall issued an order, on the 11th August, 1812, detailing a Major and the companies commanded by Captains Thomas Vose, jr. Joshua Chamberlain, and Thomas George, for the service of the United States at Eastport.

It appears from the documents that the Executive of Massachusetts notified the Secretary of War, by letter, on the same day that his order was issued, (5th August, 1812,) of his having ordered this detachment to Passamaquoddy; but from some unexplained cause, the detachment appears not to have been received into the service of the United States until the first of September, 1812, from which time to the 31st December, 1812, when it was discharged, their monthly pay was paid by District Paymaster Freeman, of the United States' Army; their subsistence too appears to have been furnished by the United States' contractor, in part, from the 1st of September, and from the 1st October, regularly, to the end of the service.

The companies commanded by Captains Chamberlain and George have been paid by the State of Massachusetts, from the 11th to the 31st of August, 1812; and their pay for this period, with sundry charges for transportation, subsistence, and other supplies, furnished both before and after the 1st September, 1812, constitutes the States' claim against the United States, on account of the detachments stationed at Eastport under the aforesaid orders.

At Castine.

A detachment of eleven men, from the 26th August to the 3d September, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure, - - - -	\$ 115 20
Deduct payments for clothing, - - -	7 37
use of arms, - - - -	1 26
Deduct overpayments, - - - -	46
excess of rations, - - - -	65 00
	<hr/> 74 09
	<hr/> 41 11

On the 18th July, 1814, a general order was issued by the Executive of Massachusetts, in accordance with General Dearborn's requisition, for detailing a detachment of two hundred artillery and nine hundred infantry, exclusive of officers, for the service of the United States. Of this detachment, one company of ninety privates, with the requisite officers, were to be detailed from the 10th division, and were directed to march to Castine. A division order, to carry into effect the foregoing general order, was accordingly issued on the 6th August, 1814; and by another division order, bearing date the 12th of the same month, the detachment was directed to rendezvous on the 26th, from which time to the 3d of September, 1814, a part of Captain Isaac Perry's company, consisting of eleven men, were paid by the State, for services alleged to have been rendered at Castine under the aforesaid orders.

The residue of Capt. Perry's company appears to have been stationed at Edgecomb, under the command of Lieutenant Henry Little, and were paid and supplied by the United States, from the 26th August to the 26th November, 1814.

At various places.

Aggregate expenditure, - - -	\$ 579 14.
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The militia, on account whereof these expenditures appear to have been incurred, were placed in the service of the United States, pursuant to requisitions of General Dearborn, and were paid and supplied by the United States. The amount, as above charged by the State of Massachusetts, is composed of various small sums, paid for transportation of baggage, and rations supplied to portions of sundry companies, prior to their arrival at the places where the services were rendered, and will be principally admissible, unless payments rendering them otherwise shall be found to have been made by the United States, and to ascertain which, various searches, requiring considerable time, will be necessary.

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate expenditure,	-	-	\$ 7,768 60
Deduct payments for clothing,		7 37	
use of arms,	-	1 26	
overpayments,	-	2,484 85	
excess of rations,	-	923 58	
miscellaneous items	-	1,406 52	
		<hr/>	4,823 58
			<hr/> 2,945 02

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, January 30, 1828.

(G.)

INADMISSIBLE ITEMS.

A STATEMENT applicable to items in the claim of the State of Massachusetts, of a class not allowable on the principles of adjustment applied to claims of other States, for military services during the late war.

Payments for the hire of sundry boats sent to sea in 1812 \$4,061 00

It appears that, on the 24th June, 1812, the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the petition of Ozias Goodwin and others, "Resolved, that his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause a sufficient number of boats or vessels to proceed immediately to sea, at the expense of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of giving notice to all American vessels that may be found upon our coast, of the declaration of war by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain, to the end that they may be enabled to adopt such measures for their safety as the occasion may require; and that the Governor be authorized to draw his warrants on the treasury, for the amount of the expenses that may be necessarily incurred thereby."

Under this resolve, the expenditure appears to have been made by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Governor and Council. No other State is known to have made a similar charge, and the expense is not considered to be properly chargeable to the General Government.

Payments for wages and provisions of seamen, on board the guard brig Henry, at Salem, in October and November, 1814.

No explanation as to their services, or the authority under which they were performed, is furnished.

Expenditures in respect of sundry militia called out at Boston, in September and October, 1814,	-	9,762 04
And of sundry other militia called out in the same months, at Salem, Marblehead, &c.	-	7,992 99

17,755 03

The following extracts from general orders of the State Executive show the purpose for which these militia were called out. They were on duty, according to the rolls, at different times, and for different numbers of days, varying from two to ten. No claim in respect of such duty has been preferred by any other State, and the expense attending its performance is not considered to be of a nature properly chargeable to the United States.

Order, dated 6th September, 1814. "The security of the town and harbor of Boston being an object of primary importance, the Commander-in-Chief, while he wishes to direct the principal energies of the State to the attainment of this end, is solicitous to render the militia of Boston itself as efficient as possible. With this view, he orders the infantry of the 3d brigade of the 1st division, commanded by Brigadier General Welles, to be called out by regiments, in rotation, two days successively, for the purpose of improving their discipline, already respectable, and of enabling them to practice the higher duties of the field."

Order, dated 16th September, 1814. "For the greater security of the sea-ports within the second division, and to render as efficient as possible the internal military strength of those places, the Commander-in-Chief orders that the several companies and regiments in the towns of Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Gloucester, Newbury, Newburyport, Amesbury, and Salisbury, be assembled, for the purpose of instruction in military tactics, two days in each week, until further orders."

The amount includes \$2,166 50 for clothing, \$259 29 for use of arms, \$265 76 overpayments, \$846 84 excess in the cost of rations beyond the U. States' contract price, and \$664 43 for miscellaneous items.

Expenditures in building two gun-houses, and in removing another - - - - -

2,252 74

The United States have, in no case, been considered properly chargeable with expenses of this nature.

Expenditures in respect of the undermentioned detachments, viz :

Of several, each consisting of a sergeant, two corporals, and 12 privates, in service successively for one week, from 22d May to the 13th October, 1813, as guards at the gun-house on Boston common - - - - - 1,241 88

Of members of several artillery companies, for services, three or four at a time, as guards at the gun-houses of such companies respectively, in Boston, from the 11th September to the 16th October, 1814, - - - - - 240 80

Of a sergeant, corporal, and 12 privates of Captain Parker's company, in service from the 22d September to the 6th October; and of a like detachment from Captain Sullivan's company, in service from the latter day to the 13th Oct. 1814, as guards at Faneuil hall, - - - - - 174 65

Of sundry detachments from Captain Skillings' company, each consisting of a corporal and 8 privates, in service, in succession, from the 13th to the 26th September, and from the 4th to the 9th October, 1814. as guards - - - 105 80

And of several detachments, each consisting of a sergeant, corporal, and 12 privates, in service, in succession, from the 24th September to the 25th October, 1814, as guards at the State arsenal at Charlestown - - - - - 323 47

2,086 60

At the heads of the several rolls of the guards in service in 1813, they are expressed to have been detached agreeably to general orders dated 21st May, 1813; and on the 13th October following, the State Executive, in another general order, after expressing that the Commander-in-Chief had thought fit to discontinue the guard at the park of artillery on the common in Boston, ordered out on the 21st May, dismissed the guard then on duty there.

The guards from the artillery companies are alleged to have been detached under brigade orders of the 11th September, 1814, whereof no copy is produced, nor any explanation of the reasons for calling them out.

It is not shown by what authority the detachment from Captain Parker's company was in service: that from Captain Sullivan's appears to have been called out under brigade orders issued on the 6th October, 1814, expressing it to be as a relief to the nightly guard then stationed for the security of Faneuil hall, (a part whereof is understood to have been used as a place of depo-

site for arms,) and requiring it to be placed every night at sunset, and continued till sunrise, for one week, and accommodated in a room assigned by the selectmen.

No information, showing by whom the detachments from Captain Skillings' company were ordered out, or where their services were rendered, can be found in the documents.

As to the detachments on duty at Charlestown arsenal, it appears that, by a general order of the State Executive, issued on the 24th September, 1814, Brigadier General Austin was required to furnish a guard for the arsenal in Charlestown, under the direction of Peter Tufts, Esq. to consist of a sergeant, a corporal, and 12 privates, and to be relieved weekly until further orders; and that, by another like order, issued on the 24th October, 1814, the former one was revoked, and the guard directed to be dismissed.

The sums charged include \$ 369 81 for clothing, \$ 12 54 for use of arms, overpayments amounting to \$ 17 03, an excess in the cost of rations beyond the United States' contract price, of \$ 178 21, and a miscellaneous item of \$ 6. The residue is considered wholly inadmissible against the General Government. The account of the State of New York contained charges to a considerable amount for pay, &c. of detachments employed as guards at various arsenals during the war, and which were disallowed by direction of the Secretary of War.

Payments for the transportation of arms and ordnance stores from Boston to various towns, in 1813 and 1814, and from sundry towns to Boston, in 1815 and 1816, bridge toll, &c. - - - -

5,289 17

These are not shown to have been consequent on the calls of any militia into service, either of the United States or of the State, but would seem to have been occasioned in the distribution of arms, &c. intended for general preparation, and in the subsequent return thereof; and the late Secretary of War having decided that charges against the United States for expenses of this nature are not admissible, such charges have been disallowed. In cases where the transportation related to militia called out, or in service at the time, and whose services were recognized by the General Government, the expense has been allowed.

Allowance made by the Board of War to Adam Rupp, a laborer employed at Fort Strong, for the purpose of discharging his surgeon's bill and expenses, up to the 15th February, 1816, in consequence of an

amputation, occasioned by an injury received in firing the guns at that fort in Nov. 1814, when making experiments, - - - - - 200 00

Charge in respect of a pension of \$ 72 per annum for life, made to him by the State Legislature - - - - - 1,296 00

1,496 00

There is no law or regulation under which these items could be admitted; and as to the annuity, the State is not shown to have paid the amount charged.

Payments made to aids-de-camp, brigade majors, and adjutants, for fees for copying and recording general, division, brigade, and regimental orders, during the war, and for distributing the same, - - - - - 3,772 38

These are not considered to be properly chargeable against the General Government, and it is believed that by no other State have such charges been made.

Allowance made to the State Treasurer, pursuant to a resolve of the Legislature, passed on the 15th June, 1815, for extra services performed by him for two years past, - - - - - 500 00

Do. made by another resolve to his clerk, for extra services performed by him, - - - - - 166 66

Charge for services of the State Adjutant General: it is shown that, from the 22d Feb. 1813, to 2d March, 1816, his salary was \$2,000 per annum; and that, from the latter date, it was reduced by law to \$1,500; and the difference between those rates for the period above specified, being three years and ten days, is charged - - - - - 1,541 66

2,208 32

No items of this nature are deemed to be chargeable to the United States.

Compensation allowed to the commissioners of sea-coast defence, the Board of War, their respective clerks, and Lieutenant Colonel Sumner, and sundry incidental expenses of their offices, - - - - - 13,154 31

For services rendered by Commissioners, Boards of War, accountants, &c. charges have been made in the accounts of several of the States, and under decisions of the late Secretary of War have been disallowed, as inadmissible against the United States.

Total - - - - - 52,480 33

NOTE. This statement extends only to such items as appear to be wholly inadmissible, on the principles alluded to at the head of it. In each of the other statements items are embraced, which, on those principles, are partially inadmissible: and the inadmissible portions have been there deducted, and will form a very large addition to the amount above specified.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, 30th Jan. 1828.

GUARDS.	DEDUCTIONS.									Admissible,
	Aggregate.	Clothing.	Arms.	Overpay- ments.	Rations re- duced.	Excess of rations.	Forage.	Servants. and fuel.	Miscella- neous.	
Scituate	1,285 61	180 51	36 07	16 50	59 22	-	-	-	34 00	959 01
Cohasset	193 37	25 10	5 00	10 95	-	-	-	-	8 30	144 02
Plymouth	4,144 34	512 50	97 21	23 98	205 74	-	-	-	33 40	3,271 51
Duxbury	2,877 76	356 93	67 33	25 99	130 53	29 80	-	-	161 73	2,105 45
Kingston	427 50	59 75	11 95	2 18	21 96	-	-	-	5 00	326 66
Rochester	2,208 38	288 96	57 40	27 41	114 69	4 20	-	-	15 00	1,700 72
Wareham	1,188 92	170 67	34 13	02	53 11	-	-	-	5 70	925 29
Fairhaven	311 66	43 87	8 79	4 34	15 87	3 60	-	-	73 00	235 19
Westport	767 63	88 00	17 60	-	35 37	-	-	-	3 84	553 66
Dartmouth	1,062 05	150 51	29 27	9 83	52 29	-	-	-	-	816 31
Barnstable, Yarmouth, Sandwich, Brewster, and Harwich	1,796 54	255 75	50 62	2 46	93 75	-	-	-	-	1,393 96
Falmouth	906 00	82 50	16 50	-	29 70	-	-	-	322 00	455 30
Orleans	94 64	12 80	3 20	61	4 80	-	-	-	-	73 23
Beverly	2,259 85	239 76	44 56	13 06	94 05	20	14 66	-	-	1,853 56
Beverly and Manchester	1,184 30	156 02	28 56	-	43 48	-	-	-	-	956 24
Beverly, (Col. Dodge's regiment)	492 38	59 17	11 80	6 14	22 41	-	-	-	-	392 86
Newburyport and Plum Island	6,021 39	407 89	78 49	3 42	158 93	-	-	-	2,578 43	2,794 23
Lynn	400 35	47 03	9 76	60	35 16	-	-	-	-	307 80
Marblehead	1,079 16	124 38	-	6 65	42 87	-	-	-	-	905 26
Salem	1,103 98	158 45	19 60	7 19	50 25	-	-	-	-	868 49
Fort Lee	1,082 92	70 00	14 00	2 75	25 20	-	-	-	494 12	476 85
Biddeford	2,085 72	205 06	26 98	-	-	-	-	-	556 52	1,297 16
Kenebunk Port and its vicinity	1,440 06	173 55	34 13	7 71	-	-	-	-	59 68	1,164 99
York	528 71	86 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 12	400 34
Harpwell	75 77	10 80	2 20	1 17	-	-	-	-	11 78	49 82
Wiscasset, Edgecomb, and Booth- bay, &c.	1,918 26	211 36	37 17	16 32	-	9 00	-	-	230 72	1,413 69
Camden	950 50	104 69	3 15	14 46	-	-	-	-	198 83	629 37

SYNOPSIS—Continued.

GUARDS.	Aggregate.	DEDUCTIONS.									Admissible.
		Clothing.	Arms.	Overpay- ments.	Rations re- duced.	Excess of rations.	Forage.	Servants.	Quarters and fuel.	Miscella- neous.	
Fort Burrows, (Portland) -	1,822 31	177 99	7 48	-	-	83 80	-	-	-	397 50	1,155 54
North Yarmouth -	100 33	14 58	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	85 03
See Statement marked A.	\$39,810 39	4,475 13	718 49	238 92	1,289 38	130 60	14 66	-	-	5,231 67	27,711 54
ALARMS.											
1st Alarm at Scituate -	251 59	27 54	3 83	14 44	8 19	-	1 59	-	-	5 25	190 75
2d Alarm at do -	291 21	37 97	7 26	-	13 65	-	-	-	-	-	232 33
3d Alarm at do -	29 68	3 70	73	1 07	1 38	-	-	-	-	-	22 80
4th Alarm at do -	342 20	39 81	4 71	28 53	10 05	-	3 19	-	-	4 25	251 66
Alarms at Collasset -	2,659 55	319 59	49 34	58 24	111 18	1 60	29 23	7 36	-	25 50	2,057 51
Alarm at New Bedford -	104 44	13 39	1 00	-	5 07	-	-	-	-	-	84 98
Alarms at Barnstable and its vicinity -	6,814 18	825 00	145 79	189 81	280 50	-	17 96	-	-	309 86	5,045 26
Alarm at Saco and Biddeford -	920 38	104 25	-	45 44	-	2 40	-	-	-	38 55	729 74
Alarms at Bath -	5,575 28	368 66	23 25	480 15	-	38 20	3 16	10 85	-	2,173 64	2,477 37
1st Alarm at Wiscasset -	233 32	-	-	5 77	6 91	-	-	-	-	-	220 64
2d do -	2,726 03	287 79	15 62	19 99	-	25 08	5 36	7 65	-	198 80	2,165 74
Alarms at Bristol -	410 01	51 33	5 45	172 96	-	40	-	-	-	-	179 87
do do (continued) -	751 49	95 38	12 29	36 51	-	4 87	-	-	-	71 08	531 43
do at Camden -	346 30	32 76	-	1 00	-	8 75	-	-	-	102 24	201 55
do at Thomaston -	3,531 51	394 46	40 29	217 94	*	33 65	4 00	11 91	-	171 75	2,657 51
Alarm at Mount Desert Island -	537 64	-	-	39 89	-	-	-	-	-	-	497 75
do at Belfast -	5,455 30	596 46	109 37	56 07	-	-	-	10 87	-	-	4,682 53
do at Hampden -	6,672 75	146 04	26 08	54 88	-	164 51	-	-	-	4,368 90	1,912 34
See Statement marked B.	37,652 86	3,344 13	445 01	422 69	436 93	279 39	64 49	37 77	-	7,480 69	24,141 76

SYNOPSIS—Continued.

DEDUCTIONS.											
Aggregate.	Clothing.	Arms.	Overpay- ments.	Rations re- duced.	Excess of rations.	Forage.	Servants.	Quarters and fuel.	Miscella- neous.	Admissible.	
Barracks at South Boston in July, 1814.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,043 15		
Hulks for Boston Harbor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,141 31		
Gun carriages and artillery apparatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,683 56		
Muskets purchased in 1813 and 1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,996 69		
Cartouch boxes, bayonets, and bells	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,331 97		
Gunpowder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,274 20		
Cannon and musket balls, &c. &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,328 14		
Work, &c. in the Laboratory, in 1813, 1814, and 1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,900 42		
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,249 62		
Canteens, camp kettles, pans & pails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,619 75		
See Statement marked D.	34,592 14	4,269 13	6,606 31	19,276 08	2,944 99	1,020 47	1,209 37	1,323 56	204,948 73	227,662 03	
<i>Defence of Eastport in 1812.</i>											
Lieut. Col. Oliver Shead's regt. See Statement marked E.	-	-	32 14	592 04	-	-	-	-	260 24		3,411 10
<i>Militia in United States' Service.</i>											
Eastport	-	-	2,484 39	-	838 58	-	-	-	827 38		2,903 91
Castine	7 37	1 26	46	-	65 00	-	-	-	-		41 11
Various places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579 14		
See Statement marked F.	7 37	1 26	2,484 85	-	923 58	-	-	-	1,406 52		2,945 02

Inadmissible items.

Hire of boats sent to sea in 1812 -
 Guard brig Henry at Salem -
 Militia called out for drill duty -
 Building gun houses -
 Guards to gun houses, &c. -
 Transportation of arms and ord-
 nance stores -
 Allowance to Adam Rupp -
 Fees of Aids-de-Camp, Brigade
 Majors, and Adjutants -
 Extra allowances to State Civil Of-
 ficers -
 Commissioners of Sea Coast De-
 fence, Board of War, &c. -

See Statement marked G.

RECAPITULATION.

Guards -
 Alarms -
 Calls by Militia Officers, under Ge-
 neral Order of 16th June, 1814
 State Executive calls -
 Defence of Eastport in 1812 -
 Militia in the United States' service
 Inadmissible items -

4,061 00	4,475 13	718 49	238 92	1,289 38	130 60	14 66	-	5,231 67	27,711 54
404 78	3,344 13	445 01	1,422 69	436 93	279 39	64 69	-	7,480 69	24,141 76
17,755 43							37 77		
2,252 74									
2,086 60									
5,289 17									
1,496 00									
3,772 38									
2,208 32									
13,154 31									
52,480 33									
39,810 39	4,475 13	718 49	238 92	1,289 38	130 60	14 66	-	5,231 67	27,711 54
37,652 86	3,344 13	445 01	1,422 69	436 93	279 39	64 69	-	7,480 69	24,141 76
197,489 09	19,414 57	2,343 56	3,271 76	1,951 47	3,213 92	237 04	503 10	225 12	21,431 74
503,852 81	34,592 14	4,269 13	6,606 31	19,276 08	2,944 99	1,020 47	1,209 37	1,323 56	204,948 73
4,295 52	-	-	25 14	592 04	-	-	-	260 24	3,411 10
7,768 60	7 37	1 26	2,484 85	-	923 58	-	-	1,406 52	2,945 02
52,480 33									
843,349 60	61,833 34	7,777 45	14,056 67	23,545 90	7,492 48	1,356 66	1,750 24	68,240 75	59,430,748 26

General remarks as to the deductions above enumerated.

The sums specified under the heads "Clothing" and "Arms" are not allowable on the principles of adjustment adopted in settling claims of other States.

The deduction of those specified under the head "Overpayments" has arisen principally from erroneous additions and calculations, from officers having received pay, &c. at higher rates than allowed by law, and travelling allowance for a longer time than the distance from their homes entitled them to, and from individuals having, in many instances, been paid on two sets of rolls for the same day's services; and the portion thus arising is likewise inadmissible on the principles before alluded to. The deduction of the remainder of the sums specified under this head have been caused by information gathered from the documentary evidence, tending to show that, in some instances, the time of service specified in the rolls is longer than the militia named therein were on duty; and the admissibility of the amount of such deductions would depend on the production of testimony showing their impropriety, by reconciling the apparent discrepancies.

Under the head of "Rations reduced," nearly all the deductions are for the difference between the rates of charge in the State account for such as were furnished to militia in service in 1814, in Massachusetts proper, and the United States' contract price in that part of the State, the latter being at 17 cents, and the charges in part at 20. and in other part at 25 cents. The residue thereof is for difference between the United States' contract price in 1812 and 1813, and the rates charged for rations supplied to militia in service during those years. The deductions under this head have been made in accordance with the views of the late President, as signified in a letter from the Secretary of War to the State Agents, Messrs. Sullivan and Peirce, dated 13th November. 1823.

The deductions under the head "Excess of rations" are for such as are charged for beyond the number the militia to whom they appear to have been supplied are shown by the rolls to have been entitled to, and are considered inadmissible.

The deductions under the heads of "Forage," "Servants," and "Quarters and Fuel," are for allowances made on these accounts to certain of the commissioned officers. As to the forage, no allowance was authorized after the passage of the law of the 22d July, 1813, to any officer, for more horses than he should actually employ in the public service; and in the cases to which these deductions apply, there is not the requisite evidence that the officers respectively employed a horse or horses in the public service at all. As to the servants, the law of the 30th March, 1814, rendered it necessary to have them named on the muster-rolls; and in the instances where the allowances have been deducted, this provision of the law has not been attended to. In lieu of quarters and fuel, the regulations in force during the war prohibited any money allowance; and from the vouchers for the allowances deducted, it would seem that they were of this nature, there being no evidence of the expenditure of the money by the officer.

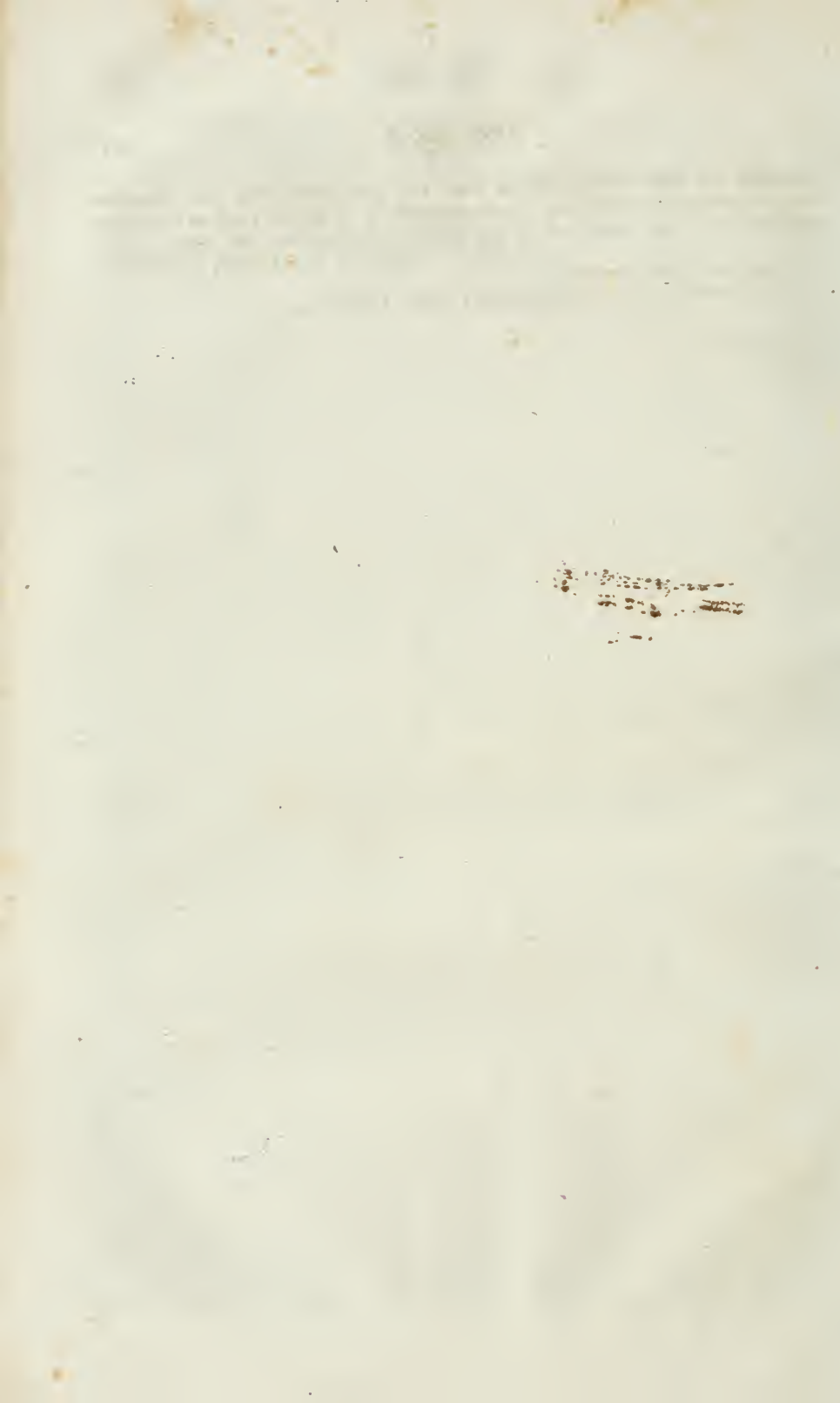
The sums deducted under the head "Miscellaneous" could none of them be admitted, save in some few instances, where the items are at present inadequately vouched, unless by direction of the Secretary of War, before whom each case, with a representation of the attendant circumstances, would have to be laid for his decision. The charges to which they relate are chiefly for the expense of erecting works of defence, mounting cannon, building

barracks, the cost of munitions of war, &c. purchased and not accounted for, compensation of officers, whose services, with forces such as they commanded, were not warranted by the rules of organization, &c. &c.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, 30th Jan. 1828.



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